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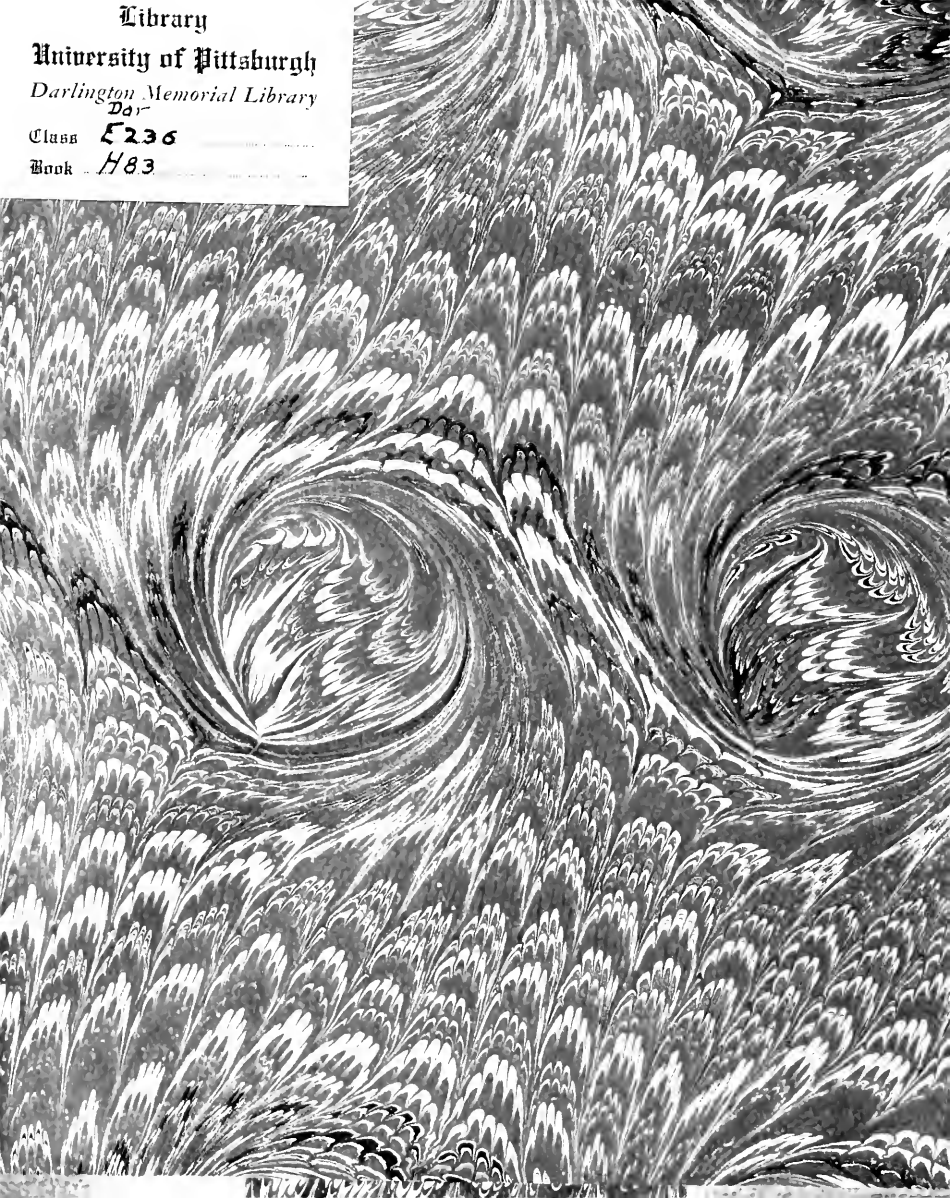
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Benjamin Franklin

THE

Surrender of M. de Mordaunt

BY THE

BRITISH FLEET AND ARMY

UNDER THE

*COMMAND OF ADMIRAL ARBUTHNOT
AND SIR HENRY CLINTON,*

WHICH TERMINATED WITH

THE SURRENDER OF M. DE MORDAUNT

ON THE

12TH OF MAY, 1780.



ALBANY:

J. MUNSELL, 82 STATE STREET.

1867.

well

EDITION 100 COPIES.



INTRODUCTION.

EARLY in June, 1775, two British Men-of-War, the *Bristol* and the *Experiment*, appeared off the Harbour of Charleston, then the Capital of South Carolina, with the Intention of reducing that City and the Colony to their late Allegiance. Intimation of this Movement had been obtained from an intercepted Letter, addressed to Mr. Eden, the royal Governour of Maryland; and active Preparations were made for Defense before the Enemy appeared.

The Bar was crossed with some Difficulty, and Operations were commenced against Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island, and Fort Johnson on James's Island, which guarded the Entrance of the Harbour. The Garrison of these Forts consisted of two Regiments of South Carolina, under Colonel Gadsden

and Moultrie. About five hundred Regulars and three hundred Militia, under Col. Thompson, were stationed in some Works on the northeastern Extremity of Sullivan's Island; and the remaining Troops were arranged on Hadrell's Point, and along the Bay in Front of the Town; the Whole being under the Command of General Lee.

The Enemy, after coming into Position, commenced a heavy Cannonade on Fort Moultrie, but with little Effect, as the Works were low, and constructed of Earth and Palmetto Wood, which closed over the Shot without leaving a Breach. The Fire from the Fort was deliberate and skillful, and the Garrison displayed all the Ardor and Courage of Veterans. The Engagement continued until Night, when it was found that the Ships had been too much disabled to renew the Action, and were scarcely in Condition to be got over the Bar. The Enemy's Casualties were very heavy; one Ship having lost one hundred and eleven Men, and the other seventy-nine.

The American Loss was only thirty-five Men killed and wounded. This Success created great Enthusiasm throughout the Country, and did much towards promoting the final Issue of Events by impressing the Colonists with a Conviction of their Ability to maintain the Contest, and by increasing the Number of those who were willing to risk Life and Fortune in the Revolution.

No further Attempt was made against Charleston until after the unsuccessful Attempt of the French and Americans against Savannah in the Autumn of 1779, when the Departure of the French Fleet for the West Indies, and the apparent Willingness of Georgia to return to the Protection of the British Power, appeared to favour a new Enterprize against South Carolina.

General Benjamin Lincoln was at this Time in Command at Charleston, and although he had Knowledge of the approaching Danger, was unable to provide sufficiently against it. "His Power as a

military Commander was too limited, and his Influence on the Government of the State too weak, to draw forth even the Means it possessed in Time for its Protection. Though the Preservation of its Metropolis was of vast Importance to the State, no Preparations were making to put it in a Condition to stand a Siege. The Forts on the Islands were in Ruins, and the Works across the Neck remained unfinished. The Representations made on this Subject to the Governour by General Lincoln were not disregarded; but from some Defect in the existing Law, the Executive found it impracticable to obtain Labour for these interesting Objects.”¹

Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief of the British Forces in America, who was then stationed at New York, having received positive Intelligence that Count D’Estaing’s Fleet had left the Coast, sailed from Sandy Hook on the 24th of December, 1779, with a large Land Force, well

¹ Marshall’s *Washington*, 2d Ed., i, 330.

supplied with every Material for a Siege, and a heavy naval Armament, under the Command of Admiral Arbuthnot, with the Design of reducing the American Forces at Charleston. This Winter Voyage was tedious and perilous, from bad Weather and a protracted Storm; but the Fleet arrived in comparative Safety, with only the Loss of one Ordnance Ship, having on board most of the Horses intended for Cavalry. One of the Transports which had been separated from the Fleet in the Storm, was brought into Charleston, and gave the first positive Intelligence to Gen. Lincoln of the Expedition and its Objects.

Early in February, the Fleet entered the North Edisto Inlet, and Troops were landed on John's Island. A Part of the Vessels blockaded the Harbour, while the Enemy, by slow and cautious Movements, proceeded from Stono Cut to Wappoo Cut, and through John's and James's Island, until they reached the Banks of Ashley River.

On the 20th of March the British Army

before Charleston was joined by General Patterson, who had marched across the Country from Savannah, bringing with him many Negroes and a Quantity of Horses and Cattle. From this Source the Losses to the Cavalry by the Storm were in Measure replaced, and a large Number of effective Labourers were brought to their Aid. Preparations for the Investment of the Place having been completed, the first Labours of the Siege were began on the first of April, and the first Parallel commenced eight hundred Yards from the American Lines.

On the 7th, the Garrison were reinforced by a Detachment of Continental Troops, numbering about seven hundred effective Men, under General Woodford. General Hogan, with the North Carolina Line, had arrived before him ; and the Garrison, thus strengthened, numbered rather more than two thousand regular Troops, and one thousand North Carolina Militia, besides the Citizens of Charleston. These Acces-

sions of Strength afforded but little Aid against the powerful Combinations that were brought against the Place, and in the End served only to increase the Number of Prisoners in the final Surrender.

On the Day following that on which General Woodford arrived, thirteen of the Enemy's armed Ships, favoured by Wind and Tide, passed over the Bar, under a heavy Fire from the Forts, but without serious Injury. They were favoured by a Thunder Shower, which at a critical Moment partly obscured them from View.

Four Frigates, a French armed Ship, and several smaller Vessels formed the naval Armament of the Americans, when the Place was invested. They were under the Command of Commodore Whipple of Rhode Island, and were at first stationed so as to assist the Fire of the Forts, should the Enemy attempt to pass the Bar. After this Event had happened, the Vessels were moved up to the Town, and two of them were sunk in the Mouth of Cooper River,

to prevent the Enemy from entering that Channel. “This was the critical Moment for evacuating the Town. The Loss of the Harbour rendered the Defense of the Place, if not desperate, so improbable that the Hope to maintain it could not have been rationally entertained by a Person who was not deceived by the Expectation of Aid much more considerable than was actually received. When this State of Things was communicated to General Washington by Lieutenant Colonel Laurens, he said in Reply, ‘The Impracticability of defending the Bar, I fear, amounts to the Loss of the Town and Garrison. At this Distance, it is impossible to judge for you. I have the greatest Confidence in General Lincoln’s Prudence; but it really appears to me, that the Propriety of attempting to defend the Town depended on the Probability of defending the Bar; and that when this ceased, the Attempt ought to have been relinquished.’”¹

¹ Marshall.

Yet this View was not entertained by General Lincoln, and he resolved to defend the Place as long as possible, doubtless in the Hope that Aid would arrive in Time for his Use, as it was known that Troops were on the March from Virginia to his Assistance.

As considerable Time had elapsed since the first Appearance of the Enemy, the Defences of Charleston on the land Side, under the Direction of Mons. Laumay, a French Engineer, had become quite effective; and, although not in Condition to resist a regular Siege, were of very respectable Strength.

The Enemy's first Parallel, extending across the Neck, was completed on the 9th of April, and mounted with Guns in Battery. On the 10th, the British General and Admiral sent in a joint Summons to General Lincoln, demanding a Surrender of the Town, as the only Alternative of saving the Lives and Property in the Town, in the Event of a Cannonade and Storm. To

this General Lincoln replied, that as sixty Days had elapsed since hostile Intentions were known, ample Time had been afforded to abandon it; but as he had staid to defend it, he should do so to the last Extremity.

The Town had hitherto been invested only on the Neck between Ashley and Cooper's Rivers, and Communication was still open with the Country on the North Side of the Latter. A Cavalry Force, under General Huger, was stationed in the Neighbourhood of Monk's Corner, thirty Miles above, and two Posts were established; one of which was intended to cover a Ferry where Boats had been collected, in Case it should be deemed advisable to evacuate the Town.

On the 14th of April, a Detachment of the Enemy under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, with a Corps of Infantry, the Whole under Lieutenant Colonel Webster, struck a decisive Blow at the American Post at Monk's Corner, killed and took

about one hundred Men, dispersed the Remainder, captured a large Amount of Military Stores, and made themselves complete Masters of the Route, by which alone the Garrison could have retreated, and from which Direction alone Supplies could be received.

Soon after the Affair at Monk's Corner, Sir Henry Clinton received a Reinforcement of three thousand Men from New York; and with these Accessions to their Numbers, Lord Cornwallis was able to take Command on the North Side of Cooper River, and completely intercept any Reinforcements that might approach in that Direction.

The Garrison of Sullivan's Island had been weakened by Detachments being withdrawn to the Town, until only two hundred effective Men remained. These surrendered to Captain Hudson of the British Navy on the 8th of May, and the vain Hopes of some fortunate Relief were thus one by one finally disappointed. The

Works of the Siege had been pushed with Energy, and the Approaches were within a few Yards of the American Lines. The Besiegers had finished their third Parallel, and by a Sap had pushed to the Dam that supplied the Canal with Water. The Garrison had been on constant Duty for many Days, Provisions were getting scarce, and much of the Ammunition was expended.

Under these Circumstances, when Nothing remained for the Besiegers but an Assault to complete their Labours by unconditional Conquest, but with those Chances which may always be expected from a brave Garrison in a desperate Extremity, a second Summons was made, and a Negotiation for the Terms of the Surrender began. The final Details thereof were settled on the 12th of May, 1780.

The following Pages contain the Correspondence which passed between the Commanding Generals, and the Terms that were agreed upon. The Town and public Stores were surrendered, and the

Troops were made Prisoners of War upon the Conditions usually granted to a brave Garrison. The Militia were allowed to return Home on Parole, and the Persons and Property of Citizens were to be secured, while the Inhabitants adhered to their Paroles.

The Siege of Charleston had been obstinate but not bloody. The Approaches were made with the greatest Caution, and, as neither Party sallied beyond their Lines, their Losses were about equal. The British had seventy-six killed, and one hundred and eighty-nine wounded, while the Americans lost ninety-two in Killed, and one hundred and forty-eight Wounded.

The Fall of Charleston was followed by Success to the British Arms at several Points in the Interior, and the Spirit of the Rebellion appeared for the Time to be broken in the Colonies. Many who had committed their Fortunes to the Chances of the Continental Cause were overawed, or otherwise influenced into Submission to

the Conquerors, and Charleston remained in the quiet and undisputed Possession of the British Army until its Evacuation at the Close of the War.

General Lincoln lost by the Surrender none of the Confidence and Esteem that had been placed in him, and after being exchanged was entrusted with a responsible Command at the Siege of Yorktown ; and on the Surrender of Cornwallis, was deputed to receive the Submission of the captured Troops. Although he claimed an Inquiry into the Causes of his Misfortune at Charleston, and an Investigation was ordered by Congress, the public Journals of that Body do not show that the Inquiry was ever held.



SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 362, March 18, 1780.]

CHARLESTON, (S. Carolina) Dec. 8.



DETACHMENT of Virginia Continental Infantry, commanded by Col. Heth, and some of Col. Baylor's Horse, arrived here last Thursday. A body of Troops have also arrived at the Boundary Line.

Feb. 4. The Fleet, which we have had frequent Intelligence of collecting at Sandy Hook, sailed from thence on the 24th of December last. It is said to have consisted of more than 140 Sail, about 50 of which were empty Victualers and Merchantmen bound to Europe. By what we can learn, the *Russel* and *Robuste*, of 74

Guns, the *Europe*, *Defiance*, and *Raisonable*, of 64, the *Renown* of 50, the *Roebuck* and *Romulus* of 44, and the Frigates, sailed with the Fleet. Of the Transports, Three, viz. the Brig *Lady Crosby*, and the Sloops *Swift* and *Henry*, have been brought in here. Off Cape Hatteras, about four Weeks since, they met with a severe Storm, which separated the Fleet, and obliged the two Sloops, as well as most of the other Vessels having Horses, to throw them overboard.

The common Report is, that there are 94 Vessels, including the Men of War, bound Southerly, having on board a large number of Troops, some say 8000, under the Command of Sir Henry Clinton, or Lord Cornwallis. The place of Rendezvous, in case of Separation, was Tybee; at least, the Vessels brought in here had such Orders.

Two 2-deckers and a Frigate have been seen off this Bar several Times within this Week past, and a Number of heavy Guns have been frequently heard at Night; and

during the hazy Weather, we have had supposed to be Signals from the Men-of-War, to the scattered Vessels as they fell in with the Coast.

[Editorial.]

New York, March 18. Under the Carolina Head of February 4th, in the second Column of the third Page of this Paper, will be found some Suggestions, *painful* to the *Rebels*, of Vice Admiral Arbuthnot's Arrival before *Charlestown* Harbour, the Capital of *South Carolina*.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE FLEET.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 363, March 22, 1780.]

LAST Night, arrived from England, by Way of Savannah, in Georgia, His Excellency MAJOR GENERAL ROBERTSON, Governour of the Province of New York. His Excellency had a Passage of eleven Days from Georgia.

We most sincerely felicitate our Friends on the Royal Army (after a tedious Passage from hence), having arrived *without the Loss*

of a Man, at Savannah in Georgia, from whence they proceed to James Island, within two Miles of Charlestown, where are His Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton's Head Quarters. All the Troops are in the *lustiest Health*, advancing about eleven Days ago to Ahley Ferry, which approximates to Charlestown, as does Brooklyn or Hoe-buch Ferries to this City. Vice Admiral Arbuthnot's Flag¹ was flying at Five Fa-

¹ MARIOT ARBUTHNOT was Born in 1711; attained the Rank of Commander in 1746, and that of Vice Admiral of the Blue in 1779. For his Services before Charleston, he received the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament. He returned to England in 1781, became Vice Admiral of the Red in 1787, and Admiral of the Blue in 1793. He Died January 31, 1794.—*Schomberg's Naval Chronology.*

The Resolution, as passed by the Commons, after several Amendments, was as follows:

“Resolved, That the Thanks of this House be given to Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, and to Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleet in North America, and to the Right Honourable Lieutenant General Charles Earl Cornwallis, for the eminent and very important Services performed by them to His Majesty and this Country, particularly in the Reduction of Charles Town by the Army and Navy under the Command

thom Hole, with other Ships of War, commanding all Access and Egress to and from Charlestown Harbour, in which lay, besides the Rebel Vessels, two French Ships, one of 28 Guns, and the other of much superior Size and Force.¹

We have also a supreme Pleasure in announcing the Arrival of 49 Sail of provision Ships, &c., &c., which sailed from Cork, under the Protection of His Majesty's Ships the *Richmond*, Capt. Charles Hudson, and the *Raleigh*,² Capt. Gambier.

of Sir *Henry Clinton* and Vice Admiral *Arbutnot*, and by the late most glorious Victory obtained by Lord *Cornwallis* at *Camden*.

“Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do signify the said Thanks to Sir *Henry Clinton*, Vice Admiral *Arbutnot*, and Earl *Cornwallis*.”

¹ The naval Force opposed to the English in Charleston Harbour, at the time it was invested by the British Fleet, was under the Command of Commodore William Whipple, and consisted of the *Bricoll*, of 44 Guns, the *Providence* and *Boston*, each of 32, the *Queen of France*, of 28, *L'Aventure* and the *Trieste*, each of 26, the *Ranger* and Brig *General Lincoln*, each of 20, and the Brig *Notre Dame*, of 16 Guns.—*Ramfay's History of S. Carolina*, i, 323.

² The *Richmond* and *Raleigh* had each 32 Guns.

On Sunday last, arrived the Schooner ———, in 4 Weeks from Barbadoes, and by a Gentleman who was a Passenger in her, we are informed : That he saw Major General Vaughan, at Bridge Town in that Island, who had safely arrived with a large Reinforcement of Troops, to the chief Command of which the General succeeded, with an Appointment of Ten Pounds a Day. The Fleet from Britain, consisted of near two hundred Sail, including a considerable Number for Jamaica. They were convoyed by His Majesty's Ships *Hector*, of 74 Guns, Capt. Sir John Hamilton (the Preserver of Quebec), the *Phoenix*, of 44, Sir Hyde Parker, and the *Andromeda*, of 28, Capt. Bryne. Sir George Rodney, it was expected, would have convoyed them, with several Line of Battle Ships, but Orders had been suddenly dispatched to that Commander to Sail immediately for Gibraltar (*some conjuncture to the Bay of Cadiz*), and that he might proceed with a competent Force to counteract Don Lewis de Cordova,

who had separated with the Spanish Squadron, and returned Home. Admirals Sir Lockhart Ross, Roddman and Drake, were unexpectedly ordered out from Spithead, to reinforce him. Their whole Strength, we are informed, consists of the *Royal George*,¹ of 100 Guns, two Ships of 90, fourteen of 74, two of 64, besides Frigates, and the Squadron already at Gibraltar under Vice Admiral Duff's Command; from which sudden and animated Disposition of His Majesty's Fleet, we may soon hope for an Account of some fortunate and decisive Enterprize.

Admiral Sir George Rodney's Fleet, when left, in Latitude 49°, Longitude 20°, consisted of 90 Sail.

¹ This Ship, while being careened for Repairs, for a Voyage which she was about to undertake, suddenly filled and sank off Spithead, on the 19th of August, 1782. She was then under the Command of Admiral Kempenfeldt, who perished with 400 Seamen and 200 Women. The Wreck was visited by the Aid of a Diving Bell in 1817, and found a shapeless Mass of Timbers.

PROCLAMATION OF SIR HENRY CLINTON.

BY His Excellency, Sir HENRY CLINTON, Knight of the Bath, General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, and Commissioner for restoring Peace and good Government in the several Provinces in Rebellion in North America.

A PROCLAMATION.¹

Although the wicked and daring Rebellion which hath been raised in several of his Majesties Colonies and Provinces in North America still continues to subsist, his Majesty is nevertheless earnestly desirous to deliver all his Subjects, and every part of the Dominions of the Crown of Great Britain, from the Calamities of War,

¹ Although this Proclamation has no particular connection with the Siege of Charleston, it is inserted as one of the Executive Acts of Sir Henry Clinton, while operating in this Quarter. He probably expected to exert an Influence through this, upon the Population that were in Sympathy with the Garrison.

and other Oppressions which they now undergo, and to restore them to his Protection and Peace, and hath therefore been pleased by his Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to nominate and appoint me, with full Powers and ample Authority to be his Commissioner in that Behalf, and as I most anxiously wish that these his Majesty's most gracious and benevolent Intentions should have their full Effect :

I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation to notify the same, and to signify to all such Persons as have been seduced by the Arts of Factions, or hurried away by the Tumult and Disorder of the Times, from their natural Loyalty, and their just Obedience to the Laws, that if they speedily return to their Duty, it is his Majesty's Pleasure I should grant unto them a free and general Pardon for all Treasons and Treasonable Offences, heretofore committed, which I do hereby promise, together with the strongest Assurances of effectual Countenance, Protection and Support, and I do

26 *Siege of Charleston.*

hereby forewarn all Persons of the Guilt and Danger they will incur, if, instead of accepting the gracious Offers hereby tendered to them, and those Blessings which are derived from living under the mild Authority of a free British Government, they shall, by an obstinate Perseverance in Rebellion, continue to protract the Calamities of War, and further involve this late happy and flourishing Country in Misery and Ruin.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Head Quarters on James' Island, the third Day of March, in the twentieth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's Command,
J. Simpson, Sec'y.

AMERICAN ACCOUNTS FROM CHARLESTON.

[From the New Jersey Journal, March 22.]

CHARLESTON, February 9.

THURSDAY Se'ennight, [January 27, 1780,] the *Providence* and *Ranger*, Continental Frigates, with the *Eagle* Tender, returned to the Bar, from a Cruise off Tybee; where, on Monday and Tuesday, they discovered five British Ships at Anchor, having the Appearance of Men-of-War, and eight other Ships under Sail. The above mentioned Frigates have sent into this Port, two large Sloops from New York, bound for Georgia, which they had taken, having on board 14 Officers and Passengers, and 12 Non-Commissioned Officers Privates of Lord Cathcart's Light Dragoons and a Quantity of House Furniture. It seems they are a part of the same scattered Fleet, with which the Brig *Lady Crosby*, (mentioned in our Last) sailed from New York on the 23d of December, with Admiral Arbuthnot, consisting of 140 Sail, 97

whereof were Men-of-War, Transports, &c. the rest light Victualers, returning to Europe, and would probably be convoyed by the *Robuste*, of 74, and the *Romulus*, of 44 Guns. The Information we have received, of the Number of Troops embarked in this Fleet, and of the general Officers who commanding them, vary so much that it is yet impossible to give our Readers satisfactory Accounts on these Heads. None place their Numbers below 8,000, but some raise them as high as 11,000. All agree that Sir Henry Clinton, or Lord Cornwallis is with them, but it seems most probable that Sir Henry is the General.

We are also told, that 1,400 Horses were embarked in the Fleet, but that 'tis not probable they have saved 300, the bad Weather the Fleet met with having obliged most of the Ships to throw them overboard. One of the Sloops brought in, saved only One out of 31. On the Passage, the Prisoners say they saw a Ship bottom upwards. [*We have already announced that the Army*

under his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, notwithstanding continued Storms, and a long Passage, had arrived without the Loss of a Man.]

On Saturday Se'ennight, a Sloop laden with Salt came in from Turk's Island, by which several Vessels were seen at different Times, supposed to be of the scattered British Fleet from New York.

The same Afternoon, the *Providence* and *Ranger*, Continental Ships of War, with the *Eagle*, came in, upon the Appearance of a British Ship of War of 50 Guns, supposed to be the *Roebuck*, and a Frigate coming up from the Southward, the First of which was almost within Gunshot of the *Providence* before she got in. The Weather has been excessively hazy ever since, but the *Eagle* went out last Wednesday to reconnoitre, and discovered the Two largest Ships, off and so near the Bar, and so near them, that she was obliged to have recourse to her Oars to escape them.

We hear from Georgia, that they have 200

Indians and about 400 armed Blacks encamped on the late French Lines, near Savannah.

We have the Pleasure to observe, that every Precaution seems to be making here for a proper reception of the Enemy, should either a Part or the Whole of the late Embarcation from New York, be destined this Way. Succours come in from different Quarters, and our own People seem much animated.

BALTIMORE, March 7.

A Gentleman who arrived on Sunday Evening from Charleston, South Carolina, which he left the 10th ult., informs us that on the 12th in the Vicinity of that Capital, he heard the alarm Guns fired, announcing the Approach of the long Expected British Enemy, and was afterwards assured by a Gentleman in a few Hours from Charleston, that the Enemy had entered North Edisto Inlet, about 40 Miles from that Place, with 45 or 50 small Transports, and that a Body

of Troops, supposed to be commanded by Sir Henry Clinton, or Earl Cornwallis, has since been landed in Wookmalaw Island, opposite Stono Ferry, about twenty-five Miles from the Capital, above mentioned; that the farther Progress of the Enemy had been checked by the seasonable Appearance of a Galley or Galleys which had been dispatched by Gen. Lincoln from Charlestown, to interrupt that important Passage. The same Gentleman adds, that the Garrison of Charleston appeared determined to defend that Place to the last Extremity; for which Purpose they were making all possible Preparations, by Land and Water; and that 5,000 Men were ready to man their formidable Lines, at a Minute's Warning.

Another Gentleman, who arrived here the preceding Evening, from Petersburg, in Virginia, advises that on Sunday the 27th ult., an Officer of Col. Baylor's Dragoons arrived there Express from Charleston (in two Weeks), with Orders from General

Lincoln to General Scott, to come forward with the Troops under his Command with all possible Dispatch, in Consequence of the Approach of a formidable Body of the Enemy, for the Siege of that Place. Our Informant says, he conversed with the Officer, who told him that the Day he left Charleston, the Enemy had landed 6,000 Men within fifteen Miles of the Town; that the Americans, at the Moment of his Departure, were said to be engaged with them, and that he met General Hogan, with his Brigade, within fifty Miles of Charlestown. General Scott was nearly ready to march with his Division of Virginian Troops on the 21st ult.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

A Gentleman from the Southward informs, that on the 9th ult., 47 small Vessels entered North Edisto Inlet, in South Carolina (about 30 Miles to the Southward of Charleston), from whence the British landed immediately a Number of Troops, supposed between 2 and 3,000.

Capt. Ord, from Hispaniola, informs that just as he failed, it was reported and believed there, that the British had made a Descent on the Island of Porto Rico.—*Royal Gazette, March 25.*

BRITISH ACCOUNT FROM CHARLESTON.

THE following Rebel Vessels were in the Harbour of Charleston when the Communication with the Sea was perfectly prevented by the British Fleet, viz: The *Providence, Ranger, Boston* and *Queen of France*. Since these have failed in attempting to escape, they have been arranged in the Harbour, with the French Ships mentioned in our Last, to act as Batteries and otherwise annoy the Operations of the Royal Army. Besides the Line-of-Battle Ships, the following of inferior Rates, viz: the *Richmond, Blond, Raleigh, Camilla, Virginia, Perseus, Renown, Roebuck, Romulus, Germain, Lord North*, and two Gallies, will be employed in the Attack of the Rebel Army in and near Charleston, which would

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be commenced on the Return of Brigadier Patterſon (who, with a conſiderable Detachment from the Grand Army, a large Body of Loyalifts and ſeveral hundred Indians, had proceeded to Auguſta, 130 Miles up the Savannah, on an intereſting Enterpriſe); he was expected to arrive on the Rear of Charleſton about the 16th Inſtant.

Amongſt the Priſoners which had already fallen into the Hands of General Sir Henry Clinton, in South Carolina, are Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Parr, Perſons of ſome Eminence in that Province.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 365, March 29, 1780.]

Extraſt of a Letter from an Officer in Admiral Arbuthnot's Fleet, dated Charleſtown Bar, the 9th Inſt.

“ **W**E are in Sight of the Rebel Fleet, which is at Anchor off Sullivan's Iſland. We expect to go in To-morrow, with his Maſteſty's Ships *Renown*, *Romulus*, *Roebuck*, *Raleigh*, *Blonde*, *Perſeus*,

Camilla and *Germain*, armed Ships. The Rebel Ships in Sight are, the *Boston*, *Providence*, *Queen of France*, *Ranger* and *Notre Dame*, with the *Bricola*, of 20 twenty-four Pounders, the *Chamier* Frigate of 32 Guns, and another Ship of twenty Guns. The last Three are French. We are just now going over the Bar. Our Army will have a Battery of forty Pieces of Cannon against Charlestown To-morrow.”

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in South Carolina, dated at a Rebel House, 6 Miles from Charleston, March 6, 1780.

“OUR Passage, with very few Exceptions, was a long Series of blustering, disagreeable Weather, from the 26th of December, when we failed from Sandy Hook, till the first of February, when the Fleet arrived at Tybee Island.

“From our Arrival till the 9th, the General and many of the Principal Officers were at Savannah, when they returned and failed, leaving one Battalion of the 71st,

many Horses, Engineer's Stores, embarked to follow. General Patterson, with one Battalion of the 71st, a Hessian Regiment, and the Provincials, with Major Ferguson's Corps, are gone to Augusta. The Province of Georgia is in a State of perfect Security and Peace, and it is very probable the greatest Part of their Troops, after visiting their Friends on the Western Frontiers, may join the Army, not far from Charlestown. The Fleet arrived the 11th in North Edisto. The same Day the General, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry landed, and the whole Army the Day following, on St. John's Island.

“The important Post of Stono Ferry was occupied the 14th, by the Light Infantry, the Fusileers, 23d and 33d Regiments, with the Yagers. The Grenadiers moved to Gibb's (Lord Cornwallis' Quarters) on John's Island, the Head-Quarters at the House of Mr. Fenwick, a very good and much injured Subject. Major Hay and Captain Moncrieff are appointed Com-

militaries of all captured Goods, and the Troops are amply supplied with fresh Provisions and Rice by them.

“The Army crossed over to James’ Island the 24th, 25th and 26th, except a Party left at Stono, and the 33d and a Battalion of the 71st, who are on John’s Island still.

“March the 6th, the Post of Fort Johnston is occupied; a Bridge is laid over Wapoo Cut, near which, at the House of a Mr. Houston, is Head-Quarters, where Provisions and military Stores are landed, and Works erected to cover them, and near this the Transports are to lie sometime in Stono River.

“The Rebel Force in Charlestown, including Lincoln’s Army, are mentioned by Deferters from thence, from Three to Four Thousand, bearing Arms. The Country round are called in to defend the City, but they have excused themselves on Account of the Small Pox now raging there.

“There are about 12 Ships in Rebellion

Road about the Town, and in Ashley River, and several small Vessels.

“ Such is the State of Affairs here, and it is probable the Army, now quite refreshed, will soon proceed to take a nearer View of the Enemy, as it is likely the Ships of War will be in soon to coöperate.”

A Letter from James Island (South Carolina), dated the 8th Instant, says: “ A Lieutenant with eight Men belonging to the Ship *Queen of France*, in the Harbour of Charlestown, came off in the Guard Boat and joined our Army, not thinking themselves safe; they say the Garrison of Charlestown amounts to about 5,000 Men, among them about 1,500 Regulars.”

Last Sunday Week, Captain —— arrived here from Barbadoes, in 30 Days: By whom we have Advice that Major General Vaughan has arrived there from England, with about 4,000 Troops, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ship *Ajax* and some Frigates, and that the General was preparing to go on some Expedition. About a Month before his

Arrival, he parted from the Fleet under the Command of the Admirals Rodney, Sir John Lockhart Roß and Drake, bound for Gibraltar and Cadiz."

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a Letter from Charleston (S. Carolina), Feb. 25, 1780, arrived by an Express last Saturday Night.

"**T**HE British Army, said to be under the Command of Sir Henry Clinton, are distributed at Port Royal Island, John's Island, Stono Ferry, and a Detachment last Night entered upon James Island. The Number of Troops not known, but supposed to be much diminished since their Embarcation at New York. About 12 Deserters from the Fleet and Army have come into Charleston and as many Prisoners taken, by our Light Horse. Different Deserters from the Fleet and Army agree in reporting very heavy Losses at Sea. Three Ships foundered, many

Dismaſted, one Brigantine, two Sloops brought in here, one Brig carried into North Carolina. One of the Deſerters informs, that 23 Sail were loſt on the Rocks of Bermuda. There is undoubtedly ſome grand Impediment to the Enemy's Progreſs; almoſt all their Horſes periſhed at Sea, and much of their Furniture captured. Three Days ago, paſſed by this Place, in a hard Gale of Wind, a 64 Gun Ship, a Frigate and ſome Transports. Theſe may be gone to New York for further Supplies, but all Conjecture. Near the Bar of Charleſton Daily appear Frigates and other Ships of War, reconnoitering and blocking up the Harbour. We have 4 Continental Frigates, 2 French armed Ships, and 6 other armed Veſſels, ſome of them carrying heavy Metal. The Enemy's Delay has afforded an Opportunity for ſtrengthening the Lines, which will be in pretty good Order Tomorrow. The Number of Men within uncertain, but by far too few for Works of near three Miles Circumference. Rein-

forcements are expected. General Hogan is within a few Miles. Gen. Moultrie is forming a Camp at Bacon Bridge, where he has about 500 Horse, being Horey's of this State, Baylor's and Bland's Continental. General Williamson is encamped at Augusta; one thousand Men are to come from his Brigade. Gen. Richardson and Col. Kerthaw are raising the Militia at and about Camden. A short Time will make the Garrison strong. The Inhabitants are in good Spirits.

Distances from Charleston,

Port Royal, 60 Miles,	} South and
John's Island and Stono Ferry,	
about 16 Miles.	
	West.
Bacon Bridge 28 Miles, West.	
Camden 125 Miles, Northerly.	
Augusta 150 Miles, South West.	

RUMOUR FROM CHARLESTON.

ANNAPOLIS, March 17.

BY an Express which left Charleston the 25th Ult., a Gentleman writes to his Friend in this City, that "The Enemy are posted on John's and James Islands. We cannot ascertain their Number. We cannot but have Fears for this City, unless further Assistance soon arrives. Our Lines are very extensive, and we have not a sufficient Number of Men to man them. Gen. Hogan is within a few Miles, but his Strength is uncertain. Our People are in high Spirits and determined to defend themselves to the last Extremity."—*Royal Gazette, March 29, 1780.*

EDITORIAL NOTE.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 367, April 5, 1780.]

A Gentleman arrived from New Jersey assures us, that a Person had, last Sunday Evening, brought Intelligence from Philadelphia to the Inhabitants, a few Miles

without the British Lines, announcing that CHARLES-TOWN, the Capital of South Carolina, was in the Possession of the Army under the Command of General Sir HENRY CLINTON, K. B.

[From Holt's New York Journal, March 27, 1780.]

“ POUGHKEEPSIE, March 27.

“ **A** REPORT, said to have been taken from a late Southern Paper, has for some Days past been circulated, that the Fleet which sailed from New York in December last, with Lord Cornwallis, Sir Henry Clinton, &c., notwithstanding the Storms it encountered on the Passage, had arrived at Charlestown, Georgia, &c. That Letters had been received from General Lincoln, with the Account: that the Troops from the Fleet, together with those that had joined them, amounted to about 13,000: that Part of them were then engaged at Stono Ferry, and that an Attack upon Charlestown was intended. But as we have received no

Philadelphia or other Southern Papers since the 8th Inst., we can give no particular or certain Account of this Matter.”—*Copied in Royal Gazette, April 12.*

ACCOUNTS FROM THE FLEET BEFORE CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 370, April 15, 1780.]

“**W**E have the Satisfaction to inform our Friends, that the *Fly*, Capt. Hamilton, last Monday saw the British Fleet and Army on board, (which left this Port for South Carolina, on Friday the 7th Instant,) to the Southward of the Capes of Virginia; and as they had a fair northerly Wind, it may be presumed their Voyage is performed, and the Grand Army greatly augmented. * * * The Privateer Sloop *Nichol*, Capt. Nichol, arrived here last Wednesday. She left Savannah on the 30th of March. The following Particulars were said to have been received at that Place from Charlestown, dated the 26th Ult., viz :

“Brigadier General Paterfon had joined the Commander in Chief, who had croſſed Athley Ferry. The *Renown*, *Romulus* and *Roebuck*, Men-of-War, with a Number of Britiſh Frigates, had taken their Stations within the Bar. It was ſaid the Rebels had ſent a Flag with Overtures for a Surrender of the City upon certain Conditions. They were found inadmiſſible, and it was thought the Town and its numerous Garrifon were perfectly inveſted by the Royal Army. His Maſteſty’s Ship *Loyalift*, with the *Active* and *Jean*, Merchantmen, were ſafe arrived from this Port, as were 39 Sail of Veſſels from England, but laſt from the Weſt Indies, under Convoy of the *Iris*, *Hydra* and *Virginia*, Men-of-War.

“His Maſteſty’s Ship *Europe* was in Beaufort Harbour, moored in perfect Safety.”

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

[From the Maryland Journal, March 21.]

THE following is a Sketch of the Situation of Affairs in *South Carolina*, as communicated by Colonel JOHN LAWRENCE:

“The British Army, said to be under the Command of Sir Henry Clinton, are distributed on Port Royal Island, John’s Island, Stono Ferry, and a Detachment last Night upon James Island; Head-quarters are at Fenwick’s House on John’s Island. Four of their Gallies have been seen between John and James Islands; the Number of Troops not known, supposed to be much diminished since the Embarcation at New York.

“About twelve Deferters from the Fleet and Army have come into Charleston, and as many Prisoners taken by our Light Horse. Different Deferters from Fleet and Army agree in reporting very heavy Losses at Sea: three Ships foundered, many dis-

mailed, one Brig, two Ships taken and brought into Charleston, a Brig carried into North Carolina. One of the Deferters informs that thirteen Sail were lost on the Rocks of Bermuda. There is undoubtedly some grand Impediment to the Enemy's Progress. All their Horses perished at Sea, and much of their Furniture was captured. Three Days ago, past by Charleston Bar, in a hard Gale of Wind, a 64 Gun Ship, a Frigate and some Transports. These may have gone to New York for further Supplies, but all is Conjecture. Near the Bar of Charlestown daily appear a Frigate and other Ships of War, reconnoitering and blocking up the Harbour of Charlestown. We have four Continental Frigates, two French armed Ships, two State armed Ships, six other armed Vessels, some of them carrying very heavy Cannon. The Enemy's Delay has afforded an Opportunity for strengthening the Lines of Charlestown, which will be in pretty good Order Tomorrow.

“THE NUMBER OF MEN WITHIN THE LINES UNCERTAIN, BUT BY FAR TOO FEW FOR DEFENDING WORKS OF NEAR THREE MILES IN CIRCUMFERENCE, ESPECIALLY CONSIDERING MANY OF THEM TO BE CITIZENS AND UNACCUSTOMED TO THE FATIGUES OF CONTINENTAL TROOPS; HALF-NAKED. Reinforcements expected: General Hogan is within a few Miles. THE VIRGINIA TROOPS ARE SOMEWHERE! ASSISTANCE FROM THAT SISTER-STATE HAS BEEN EXPECTED THESE EIGHTEEN MONTHS! General Moultrie is forming a Camp at Bacon Bridge, where he has about 500 Horse, being Horse of this State, Baylor’s and Bland’s of Virginia. General Williamson is encamped at Augusta; a thousand Men are expected from his Brigade. General Richardson and Colonel Carhew are raising the Militia, at and about Camden.

“At this Moment our Escape depends on further Delay on the Enemy’s Part. Two or three Weeks more will make this Garrison strong. The Inhabitants in general

are in good Spirits. Competent Judges say that Sir Henry Clinton will then have Cause to repent his Enterprize. This affords Encouragement, but Events in War are uncertain, and if we do not receive Assistance, the next Intelligence may be quite contrary. Hasten the Virginia Troops if you meet them.

"Charlestown, Feb. 25, 1780. J. L."

[Royal Gazette, April 19, 1780.]

ALLEGED LETTER OF SIR HENRY CLINTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 372, April 22, 1780.]

MR. RIVINGTON,

THE Rebels have forged a Letter in the Name of Sir Henry Clinton, which I think you should re-publish, to show the hopeless Condition of their Cause.

To us, who know that the General arrived in Georgia, without the Loss of a single Soldier of the Detachment he carried out with him; that but one Ordnance Vessel was foundered, the Crew of which got into Bermuda,

and that of others, only a few with Horses are now missing, and that the Army soon after appeared before Charlestown, unresisted by all the Force of the Rebels, who were pent up there, Nothing can more evidently demonstrate the wretched State of a Cause that wants such Props as this Forgery¹ to support it.

¹ Agreeably to Americanus's Hint, the Forgery is Copied, as follows :

[From the New York Packet, Printed at Fish-Kill, by SAMUEL LOUDON : Thursday, March 30, 1780.]

A Gentleman who passed through this Place last Week, on his Way to Congress, has favoured us with a Copy of the following confidential Letter to Lord George Germain. It was taken with a Number of other Dispatches, from Sir HENRY CLINTON, on board a Packet, by one of our Eastern Privateers. Our Vessel had the peculiar Address to appear as a New York Privateer, 'till she gained her Purpose. As the Letter contains, in Particulars, a State of our Southern Affairs, of which we have been almost totally in the Dark for some Time past, we flatter ourselves we shall gratify the Curiosity of our Readers, by its Publication, and, as coming from the Enemy, we cannot doubt but the Information is perfect, as far as respects themselves.

PRIVATE, No. 15.

Savannah (in Georgia) January 30, 1780.

MY LORD,

I had the Honour to address your Lordship in my official Capacity, on the 20th of December Ultimo, dated at New

*'Tis at the same Time a melancholy Proof
of the extreme Wickedness of the Usurpers to*

York, in which I gave a special Detail of the Regiments and Corps then embarked, referring you for the Naval operating Force, to Admiral Arbuthnot's Dispatch.

From the Time I was honoured with your Lordship's Instructions to evacuate Rhode Island, and to condense and dispose the King's Troops, on such a Scale as would afford the most substantial Protection to New York, and such of its Dependencies as might be held consistently with the Force to be withdrawn, for the proposed Southern Operations, till the Moment of Embarkation, no Opportunity whatsoever has offered itself to strike any Part of the Enemy, or even to venture upon any Incurtion that promised Advantage superior to the Risk. Besides this, as I communicated in my Last, the violent Demonstrations of the Rebels, which threatened a determined Attack of the Post of New York, in Conjunction with a large Naval and Land Armament, under Count D'Estaing, then directing itself against the Garrison at Savannah, necessarily turned our whole Endeavours to defeat so alarming a Combination.

The Regular Troops, under General Washington amounted at this Period to sixteen thousand Men; to which is to be added, the Army commanded by General Sullivan, then on its Return from a successful Expedition against our Indian Allies, and but very little diminished by the Campaign. This gave him a Force of twenty thousand Effectives. But your Lordship will be able to form a more perfect Judgment of our Measures, when you combine with this Army, the Militia of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts, which were ready to be drawn together on the shortest Notice, and whose Spirits were peculiarly exalted at this Crisis, from a City full of Wealth,

persevere, after wasting the Blood and Property of the People they have enslaved, in in-

and devoted to Plunder, and by the flattering Idea of ending the War by its Capture.

Not a Moment was to be lost in such a critical Conjunction; for every Moment was important, and expected to come with the Account of D'Eſtaing's Appearance before the Harbour. The Works at Brooklyn and on Governor's Island, were enlarged and improved. New Works were erected at the Watering Place and Sandy Hook; the King's Battery at New York was repaired and mounted with heavy Ordnance, and Places marked out and Defences provided to cover the Shipping along the Sound.

These Preparations employed the whole Labour of the Army; and I cannot but observe, in Addition to what I have said in my official Letter, the general Readiness in most of the Refugees, to facilitate these important Objects.

I flatter myself after this Enumeration, your Lordship will concur in the Impracticability of Effaying Anything against the Enemy. Washington remained in his Fastnesses at the Highlands; and so posted as to be able to use the Hudson to the greatest Advantage, in making his Impression on our Left; while every Advantage of Water was also in his Power by the Sound, and under Protection of the French Fleet, exposed us to the most perplexing Embarrassments. Available in so many Points, and every Instant expecting D'Eſtaing, we had but Time to look towards and take Measures for our own Defence; and the occasion required us to put forward our best Exertions.

I do not reckon, my Lord, among the lesser Misfortunes of the last Year, the Operations of D'Eſtaing on the American Coast; the vast Relief thereby given to the Rebel Trade, and

fuling their Understandings, by such frequent impositions upon their Credulity.

the Injury which it brought upon ours; the Impression it carried Home to the Minds of the People of our lost Dominion of the Sea, and the Disposition of the French to give them every Assistance reconcilable with the general Objects of the War, to complete our Ruin on the Continent; the Reduction of the King's Force in Georgia, by the combined Operations in that Quarter, and its consequent Effects; for although our brave Garriſon eſcaped, yet the greater Detachment from New York became indiſpenſable, than as at firſt intended, and neceſſarily placed it in a Condition much below your Lordſhip's Expectations. The Expence it has accumulated by the Sinking of Ships, to obſtruct the Entrance of that Harbour, and the raiſing of new Works, and improving of old Ones, which will be uſeleſs, unleſs an Army as large as what was then at New York ſhould be kept there for its Defense. Theſe are Conſiderations, my Lord, while they fill me with the utmoſt Mortification, will convey to your Lordſhip, the Cauſes that delayed ſo long the Entrance on the Execution of a Plan with which I have the Honour to be intruſted.

In the official Letter of the 25th Inſtant, you will find a Detail of the diſtreſſed and ſhattered State of the Fleet, by a Succeſſion of the moſt ſevere Storms. I enumerated the ſeveral Tranſports with Troops, taken by the Enemy, as far as they had come to my Knowledge; with our Loſſes in ſtore Ships, Horſes, Cavalry, and the Military Attarail, abſolutely eſſential to the Enterpriſe againſt Charleſtown. But a very few of the miſſing Veſſels have arrived ſince.

By this laſt Miſfortune, our Affairs are not only deranged, but nearly at a Stand; preſſed by my Inclination to go forward;

Few of the remote Inhabitants even within the Sphere of the Usurpation, are suffered to

stimulated by the Danger that hangs over the Floridas, to advert to their Protection; unwilling to divide a Force, in its present Situation, incompetent to the original Purpose; distracted between Calls the most urgent; our Numbers decreasing by the Unhealthiness of the Climate, even when I am writing to your Lordship. In such a Situation, can I, my Lord, but express myself feelingly? and I trust your Sympathy is not to be the only Consolation I am to expect from my Country. Hitherto, a train of Incidents, peculiar and beyond human Foresight, have set in against the Army of my Royal Master; but as they were beyond our Foreknowledge, no Precautions of ours could have counteracted them. It is this which will be our Apology for what we have not done, and I flatter myself, that when we come to act, we shall want none for what we shall do.

But to be in a Capacity to proceed on the original Plan, I have dispatched a Packet Boat to New York, with a Demand on that Garrison, of which the inclosed is a Copy. Your Lordship will perceive that the Succour^m of Men only is made provisional. I hesitated on the Measure I have taken. I hesitated between the Danger to which New York would be exposed, and the Necessity for prosecuting the Views of Government, in such a Manner as to give them a moral Certainty of Success; and I cannot but persuade myself, that my Decision on this Matter will meet the Sanction of your Sentiments.

Till the Result of this Dispatch is felt, I fear least every move we shall make, should fall short of the original Purpose; and in this Case, every Move will be a real Misfortune. And yet, unhappily as we are circumstanced, it appears of the utmost Expe-

know, that of their boasted Army, Washington finds it impossible to prevent hourly desertions,

diency that we should do Something; that we should approach Charlestown, and either make a sudden Attack upon the Place, or await favourable Conjunctions in its Vicinity. We are repairing for this Purpose, and with every possible Expedition, for every Day raises fresh Bars to our Expectations.

My Advice, from all Quarters, serve only to confirm what I foresaw previous to our landing in this Province. We no longer rest upon our first Foundation. Our bad Fortune has afforded Carolina Leisure to think, and to adapt itself to the Degree and Nature of the Danger with which it is threatened. It has received Aids from North Carolina; Reinforcements of Cavalry have also arrived from General Washington, and other Reinforcements are also on their March. Lincoln has been industrious and successful in putting Charleston in the best Posture of Defence. A very respectable Line of Abatis is nearly completed. The advance Ditch is enfiladed on Right and Left, by 24 Pounders, and its Scarp armed with fallen Trees, the Trunks of which are obliquely sunk into the Earth, in the manner of a Fraise Work. The Profiles of the Batteries are of the first Rate and the whole formidable by its Artillery.

The Approach on either Side of the Neck will be opposed by a Number of armed Vessels and movable Batteries, capable of giving us extreme Annoyance. A Descent on the southern Side of the Town can only be attempted in flat-bottomed Boats; and without any on our Part to cover the Debarcation. When we have forced the Passes of Ashley River, and formed the Siege; these are but a few of the Obstructions we must encounter in a land Attack. But should we succeed in destroying

56 *Siege of Charleston.*

and that it is reduced to a Handful, out of which he can scarce collect a Life-guard, de-

the naval Strength within the Bar, we should have little to apprehend from these. The Garrison in this Case must evacuate the Town, or become Prisoners. The naval Force in the Harbour consists of four continental Frigates, two French armed Ships, two provincial Ships, and six Vessels, most of which are mounted with heavy Cannon. Now, my Lord, the Continental Frigates only, anchored within Distance for defending the Bar, are at least formidable, if not superior to any naval Force that can be brought against them. Your Lordship is well informed that nothing larger than Frigates can enter with their Guns on board, and even Frigates must approach singly, and be successively subject, for a considerable Time, to the Broadfides, which will rake them fore and aft, whilst the least false Movement is sufficient to throw them on the Breakers.

This, my Lord, is but an incomplete Specification of the Change in their Circumstances. The Policy which you so much dreaded, is at Length embraced by South Carolina. The People seem to have got over their vain Apprehensions, and are resolved on making Soldiers of a Proportion of their working Negroes. They now perceive that their Fears on this Head were visionary, or founded on the destructive Principle of Self-interest, which yields even less than the Widow's Mite with Reluctance. They are now convinced that a superior Influence in the Officer will, in every Conjunction, be the same over Men of black Colour, as over those of a different Complexion. Nay, that this Influence will have a greater Scope, as the Intellects of those it directs have been deprived of the Advantages of Improvement. That there are no better Reasons for presuming

erving of his Confidence, and fewer still that the Slaves in the South Country are, by the

that the Negroes would be averſe from reſuming their old Employments in the Field, than that the Men which compoſed the American Army would not, at the Concluſion of the War, return to their former Occupations. That while the black Soldiers would augment the military Strength of the rebel State, they at the ſame Time would guard the Allegiance of thoſe that remained on the Farms: And ſo far from leading to their Deſertion, that they would ſtand as an unfurmountable Barrier between them and us. That the Blacks on the Plantations would be flattered by ſeeing a Part of their Brethren ſharing the Dangers and Honours of the Whites; And that while this would ſerve to reconcile thoſe at Home to their Situation, it would form thoſe who were to become Soldiers to Sentiments of Country, by intereſting them in the Soil which they were called out to defend.

Thus, my Lord, we are deprived of another principal Support. But you may be aſſured, that all and each of theſe Sentiments have been feverally and ſeparately combated; and that all and every Means have been practiced againſt what has happened; and that Neceſſity, more than the Reaſoning of our Enemy, has forced the Meaſure upon Carolina. There are Moments which will operate to the Good of the Community, notwithstanding the utmoſt Policy to the Contrary.

Under the preſent Circumſtances of this People, even the Loſs of Charleſton will but inconfiderably affect the Province. In this Caſe we ſhall only have gained a healthy Situation for an unhealthy one; or a Place where we might ſpend the hot Months with leſs Interruption. If we cannot, my Lord, *deſtroy the Spirit and Reſources of the Province*, by exerting ourſelves to the

Humanity of the British Commander, restrained from embruing their Hands in the Blood of

utmost Limit of your Lordship's Instructions, we shall accomplish Nothing substantial for Great Britain. The Strength of North Carolina and the neighboring Provinces will keep gathering round us, till we shall become contemptable in the Eyes of Europe, or fall an easy Prey to a combined Operation.

In these, my confidential Communications, I would hope to be considered as only discharging a Part of my Duty to the State. I may regret, I may lament, but it ill becomes a Servant of his Majesty to *misrepresent*.

It is necessary, my Lord, that I should attach to the State of Rebel Affairs, transmitted in my confidential Letter of last September [No 14.] my Observations since that Period, down to the Present. The Amount of my Information does not leave a Doubt, but that Washington's Army, altho' crumbling away by the Expiration of the Times of Service of his oldest and best Soldiers, will be vigorously recruited. Orders, Administration may rely upon, have been issued from Congress for the filling up and compleating the Quotas apportioned to the different States, and which I do myself the Honour to enclose. And I fear that the Rebels will not leave a single Expedient untried to effect their Business. They find themselves impelled by the most powerful Motives to be in a Condition to force us from the Continent, or in a Capacity to cope with the King's Army now acting in America, when joined by the Succours which may be expected from Europe. Experience has taught, from the Precariousness of that Situation which is without a superior Army for its Support. And I am obliged to say of these People, that when they have once ascertained the true Policy, none are more obstinate in its Pursuit.

their Masters; and indeed, that there is not any Thing that materially respects their Issues,

Calculating, my Lord, upon this, and my preceding Information, it is, that I do not think a less Number of Troops should be sent for the Objects of the present Year, than what I have before specified. But should no Reinforcements be sent; and should a Naval Armament co-operate with the Americans, under the Circumstances I have described, your Lordship, at least, will have had Prolusions of the Result.

I should be wanting to my Civil Commission, in closing this Letter without a few Reflections on the present State of the Money of America.

Every Day teaches me the Futility of Calculations founded on its Failure. No Experiments suggested by your Lordship; no Assistance that could be drawn from the Power of Gold, or the arts of Counterfeiting, have been left unattempted. But still the Currency, like the Widow's Cruise of Oil, has not failed the Congress. My Hopes on this Head, I must acknowledge, were much higher twelve Months since than To-day.

With the Appearance of an enormous Quantity, still it is all the Debt which the People have to stagger with. And in this View, and when compared with that of other Nations, it shrinks into a very inconsiderable Sum. The People begin to be sensible of this. But on the other Hand, all Men, even the Friends of the British Government residing in the Rebel States, would be immense Sufferers, did the Money fall to the Ground without a Substitute. The different Acts of the States, which made it a lawful Tender, forced it into every Pocket. The Continuance of the War; the almost total Disappearance of Specie, and the Necessity there was for employing some Medium of Trade, or

and depreciated State of the Rebel Funds, their pitiful Commerce, exhausted Supplies, and the Abhorrence the main Body of the Americans have to the Views and Practices of the Leaders, of which the King's Generals, and indeed Majority of the Loyalists within the British Lines are now daily informed, by Intelligence flowing hither as to a common Centre, from all Parts of the Continent.

AMERICANUS.

Auxiliary in the way of Barter, assisted further in its general Promulgation, till at length, every One found his Interest so closely connected with its Value, that it is candidly my Sentiment, no Efforts of ours can make it less. If it is to be destroyed at all, it can only be by Congress; and in this Case, it will undoubtedly be succeeded by some Substitute, more valuable and permanent. I shall, nevertheless, my Lord, continue, while I have the Honour to command in America, assiduous in the Application of those Means entrusted to my Care. If they cannot work its Destruction, yet they may embarrass Government, and make the carrying on of the War more precarious, burdensome and energetic.

I have the Honour to be, with every Sentiment of Respect,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient and very humble Servant,

H. CLINTON.

*The Right Honourable Lord GEORGE GERMAINE,
One of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLESTON,
MARCH 13, 1780.

[From the Pennsylvania Packet, April 15.]

“ **A**S to News, we can tell you little more than the Public Papers do. The English are still on John’s and James Island and the Main, between Ashley Ferry and Wappoo Creek. Night before last, they raised a six Gun Battery on Right Hand, at the Mouth of the Creek, at Mr. — Fenwick’s Store, opposite Cummin’s Point. They had one 32 Pounder, Brass mounted. By Day Light, our two Gallies and a Brigantine went up to fire upon them. What Damage they did, we can not tell; but the *Notre-Dame* Brigantine, received a Shot by her main Chains that bent in two of her Knees, and they have all come down again. The Night before, two English Gallies got over the Bar, but were obliged to cut and run, leaving their two Flags on the Buoys of their

Anchors, One at each edge of the Bar, for a Direction to the Others to come in by. They are lightening the *Roebuck*, and another, seven Sail in all. They fortify every Place and leave Guards. My Opinion is, THAT THEY MEAN TO FORTIFY CHARLESTOWN NECK, ABOUT THE QUARTER HOUSE. IF THEY ARE PERMITTED TO DO THAT, THEY WILL STARVE US OUT. WE EXPECT TROOPS FROM VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.”—*Royal Gazette, April 22.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 373, April 24, 1780.]

“ON Monday, [April 17.] the Maryland Line marched from Camp for the Southward.”

* * * “On the 28th of March last, General Prevost received Intelligence that a Body of Rebels had crossed the Ogeechee River, within twenty Miles of Savannah, and had plundered and burned the Buildings on the Plantation of Sir James

Wright¹ and several Others, and as the General knew the Situation of the Ground, he ordered sixty Men from the first Battalion of General De Lancey's, who marched immediately, under the Command of Capt. Conklin; crossed the Ogechee, and presently discovered the Enemy, who no sooner saw his Majesty's Troops marching up the Causeway, than they fastened a Gate that was across it (a Swamp being on the Right and Left), and fired through the Bars on the advancing Troops. Capt. Conklin had but just Time to order his Men to Charge upon the Enemy, when he received their first Fire, which brought him to the Ground.

“Capt. Conklin desired Lieut. Rooney to take the Command, who was likewise wounded at the Enemy's second Fire. The Command then devolved on Ensign Supple, who bravely charged and routed the Enemy. The Rebels had six Men killed, the Rest mounted their Horses (which were held by

¹ The English Civil Governor of Georgia.

Negroes while they were engaged), and rode off. Ensign Supple hearing that there were three Hundred of the Enemy not far from him, very prudently recrossed the River, and arrived in Town with his Detachment, not having a Man killed, and bringing in the wounded Capt. Conklin and Lieut. Rooney. The former died the next Evening; the latter's Wound is very slight. One Private was mortally wounded and Four others it is thought will recover.

“On Monday Morning, arrived at Sandy Hook, a Fleet of near fifty Sail of Vessels from Georgia, under Convoy of his Majesty's Ships *Delaware* and *Iris*, consisting of Cork Victuallers and the following Ships from England (all by the Way of the West Indies), viz: The *Trelawney*, Moore; the *Resolution*, Welch; the *Hope*, Smith; the *Peggy*, Arnot; and the *Smaragda*, Byrne. By Letters and other Accounts from Gentlemen arrived in this Fleet, we have collected the following Particulars: That a Vessel with Dispatches for the Commander

in Chief, and Letters from England, dated as late as the 19th of January, had arrived at Head Quarters in seven Weeks; but that the Letters from New York, having been put on board the *Active*, Captain Quarme (formerly the *Rose Bud*), she was, on her Passage hither, attacked and taken by the *Pickering*, Privateer, of 22 six and nine Pounders; Capt. Quarme took care to sink all the Letters before the *Active* struck.

Letters have been received by Sir James Wright, from Gov. Tryon, with the following important Information:—That he had by Express from Governor Chester of Pensacola, Intelligence that a Fleet with three thousand Spanish Troops, on their Passage from Havanna to New Orleans, had met with a severe Gale of Wind, which occasioned many of their Vessels to founder, and 700 Spanish Soldiers were drowned. On the Arrival of the Armament at New Orleans, a Descent was made upon Mobile, where General John Campbell, Commander of his Majesty's Troops in West Florida, suddenly

fell upon and totally routed the whole Army.

“Two Spanish Frigates and a Number of Transports were shipwrecked in the Storm.

“The Fleet that arrived here Yesterday, left Charlestown Bar on the 8th of this Month, on which Day Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, in his Majesty’s Ship *Roebuck*, of 44 Guns, with the *Renown*, of 50 Guns, and the *Romulus*, of 44 Guns, and seven Frigates, viz.: *Le Blonde*, 32 Guns; *Richmond*, 32 Guns; *Raleigh*, 32 Guns; *Virginia*, 32 Guns; *Perseus*, 20 Guns; *Camilla*, 20 Guns; *Germaine*, 10 Guns; and several Gallies, with a top gallant Breeze and a drizzling Rain, without sustaining any material Injury from their Fire, passed all the Rebel Batteries on Sullivan’s Island. On the Sixth, his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, having scarcely the Loss of a Man, advanced the Army within Gun Shot of the Rebel Abattis, the Town was completely invested, and, as the firing, which had been con-

tinued very briskly from the Town, intirely ceased about 12 O'clock in the Night of the eighth Instant, it was presumed the Place had been then surrendered to the Commander in Chief, as Mr. Lincoln, the Rebel General, had desired that the Private Property and the Inhabitants might be shipped off for the West Indies, on Condition of his surrendering the Town and marching his Garrison out with the Honours of War; an Overture that met with the Contempt due to such Presumption.

“We have the Mortification to find that the Earl of Caithness, as his Lordship was proceeding upon Service over Athley River, was unfortunately shot through the Body by a skulking Party of the Enemy, but happily the gallant Peer was left in a fair Way of Recovery. The British and Hessian Troops were in high Health, and so were the Ship's Companies, enjoying every Necessary and Comfort of Life.

“His Majesty's Ship *Rainbow*, with her Convoy, consisting of the second Embarka-

tion of Troops for South Carolina, was spoke with by the *Delaware* and *Iris*, on the 13th Inst., in Latitude 36, and the Wind then, and it long continued so, favourable, as to afford a tolerable Assurance of their Arrival at Charlestown, on the 16th Instant. * * *

“The following Vessels are taken by his Majesty’s Ships *Delaware*, *Iris*, *Galatea* and *Delight*, viz: The Ship *Hetty*, Brigs *Gen. Wayne*, *Gen. Read*, said to belong to Philadelphia, another Ship, a Brigantine and a Schooner, their Names not known.”

EXECUTION OF COL. HAMILTON BALLENDINE.

[From Dunlop’s Packet, of April 18, 1780.]

WILLIAMSBURGH, in Virginia, April 8.

“ON the 5th Ult., was hanged at Charlestown, South Carolina, Col. Hamilton Ballendine, for drawing Draughts of the Town and Fortifications. He was taken by a Picquet Guard which Gen. Lincoln had sent out that Night to

Stono, as he was making his Way to the Enemy ; and when he was hailed by the Guard, his Answer was, ‘Col. Hamilton Ballendine.’ The Guard told him that would not do, and carried him to the Commander of the Picquet ; upon which he pulled out of his Pocket the Draughts. The Officer told him he was mistaken, and had him carried to General Lincoln, who ordered him for Execution.”—*Royal Gazette*, April 16.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

[From the Providence Gazette, of April 22, 1780.]

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Continental Frigate Providence, dated Charlestown Harbour, March 14, 1780.

“ **I** HAVE only Time to inform you, that the Enemy are before us and we expect to be attacked by Sea, the next Spring Tides, which will be Monday next. We are not under any Apprehensions of losing the Town as yet ; and hope we

shall be able to repulse them by Water, with the Help of Fort Moultrie. We muster seven Ships, two Brigs and three Gallies, all of which form a Line across the Channel, half a Gun Shot above the Fort.”—*Royal Gazette*, May 3.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 3, 1780.

“**B**Y a Gentleman (said to be Mr. Cannon), who arrived here last Sunday, from Charlestown, which Place he left the 10th Ult., we have the following Intelligence :

“Some Time before, the Enemy crossed Ashley River. Col. Washington, with a Party of Horse, reconnoitering, came up with a light Party of the Enemy, on which an Engagement ensued, when our People took a Col. Hamilton, of the North Carolina Refugees, a Dr. Smith and seven Privates, and it is said they had seven killed.

On our Side, we had only one Man badly wounded. This Action happened within one hundred Yards of the flying Army, consisting of Light Infantry and Grenadiers, whose marching across the Field to get in our Rear, obliged Col. Washington to order a Retreat; otherwise the whole Party would have been cut to Pieces.

“The Day that the Enemy approached the Lines on Charlestown Neck, Col. Laurens,¹ with a small Party, had a Bruish with the advanced Body of the Enemy, in which Capt. Bo[w]man, of the North Carolina Forces fell, much lamented. Major Herne and two Privates were wounded. The Enemy’s Loss was reported to be from Twelve to Sixteen killed. A French Gentleman, who was Volunteer in the Action, says, he counted Eight, and a Highland Defenter said, a Col. St. Clair was mortally wounded.

“On Friday the 7th Ult., about three O’clock in the Afternoon, Gen. Woodford

¹ Lieutenant Colonel John Laurens.

and his Brigade arrived in Town, after a most rapid March of 500 Miles in thirty Days, in Perfect Health and high Spirits.

“ On Saturday the 8th,¹ between 3 and 5 O'clock, the Enemy's Fleet passed Fort Moultrie in a heavy Gale, and anchored between Fort Johnston and the Town, just out of Reach of our Guns, where they continued when he set off. They were so covered with the Thunder Storm as to be invisible near half the Time of their passing. One of their Frigates² had a Fore-top Mast shot away by the Fort, and a Store Ship³ was so injured in her Rudder, as to be incapable of working, and the Gale being fresh, she went on Shore under the Guns of our Half Moon Battery, on the Point of the Island, which obliged them to burn her to prevent her falling into our Hands.

¹ Ramfey, in his History of South Carolina (1, 323), says, that this Passage of the Fleet, occurred on the 7th of April. The British were favoured by a strong Southerly Wind and a flowing Tide.

² The *Richmond*, Capt. Charles Hudson, of 32 Guns.

³ The *Actus*, a Transport, which ran aground near Haddrell's Point.

After burning awhile, she blew up. We had not a Man hurt in the Fort, tho' they kept up a brisk Fire as they Passed.

“Our Garrison is in good Health and high Spirits; the Town well fortified and defended by a numerous Artillery. Sir Henry approaches very slowly, and our Men longing for the Hour in which he may afford them the Opportunity of teaching the Temerity of his present Expedition. It is reported that we shall have soon a respectable Force in his Rear.”—*Royal Gazette, May 10.*

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SOUTH.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 380, May 20, 1780.]

“**T**HURSDAY last the Schooner *Nancy*, Captain Spranger, arrived in sixteen Days from New Providence. By her we learn, that a Vessel had arrived there in a short Passage from Georgia, and brought Advice that the King's Troops were in Possession of Sulli-

van's Island; also, that the British Men-of-War on that Coast had got within Charlestown Bar, except two, and that their Guns were taken out to facilitate their getting over. The Siege of Charlestown was carrying on with great Vigour, and Accounts of its Reduction hourly expected at Savannah."

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 383, May 31, 1780.]

Consolations for the Loss of Charleston (with six Generals and six Thousand Men in Arms, Shipping and other Trophies, innumerable and immense in Value), accomplished on the 12th Day of May, by General Sir Henry Clinton, at the Head of a healthy and invincible Army; extracted from the New Jersey Journal, dated

CHATHAM, May 24.

THE Congress, we are told, have obtained a Loan of three Millions of Pounds from France.

[*And we might have had as much from the*

Spaniards, if Admiral Rodney had not interfered.]

A Gentleman from Middletown Point informs us, that there certainly is a Fleet of our Allies on the Coast, and that several of the Officers had been ashore. 'Tis said they consist of near one Hundred Sail.

[The Comte de Rocheambault will be accounted for by Rear Admiral Greaves, when ere he may approach this Shore.]

Particulars relating to the Conquest of Charlestown, (the Capital of South Carolina), received from his Majesty's Ship Iris, Capt. Hawker.

The Garrison of Charlestown surrendered Prisoners of War on the 12th May. The private Property was allowed to be secure, except the Shipping. The Militia, who had taken the Oath of Allegiance to the King, 'tis said, went with Earl Cornwallis for Camden. The Garrison of Sullivan's Island being summoned by Capt. Charles Hudson (Commander of his Majesty's Ship

Richmond, with a Body of Seamen and Marines on the 8th of May), to surrender Fort Moultrie; the Commandant answered, it would be defended to the last Extremity; but the Officer carrying the Refusal had proceeded a little Way on his Return, was called back, and told that the Storm which was threatened by Capt. Hudson, must prove a very serious Affair, and therefore his Garrison had consented to Submission; and we are informed a quantity of Silver Plate was found in the Fort, on taking Possession of it. The Inhabitants of Carolina in general buried their Plate in Charlestown, thinking it a safer Depositum than risking it under Ground on the Plantations, where, from the Curious and nefarious Curiosity of their Negroes resident on the Spot, it should be discovered and stolen; and by preferring this Method of Concealment, they have all secured their Effects under the generous and merciful Permission of SIR HENRY CLINTON, their CONQUEROR.

When the *Iris* left Charlestown his Excellency, the General, had committed his Dispatches for Government to the Care of Major Crobie and Admiral Arbuthnot, those respecting the Royal Navy Department to Sir Andrew Snape Hammond, who were embarked in his Majesty's Ship *Perseus* for London.

His Excellency, General Sir Henry Clinton, detached the main Body of the Royal Army on the 15th Instant, under the Command of Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, to Camden, a principal Town on Wateree, a Branch of Santee River, about 100 Miles distant from Charlestown, on the Way to Hillborough County in North Carolina.

DETAILS OF THE CAPTURE OF CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 385, June 7, 1780.]

YESTERDAY, arrived Major Crofbie, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Commander in Chief, with Dispatches and further Particulars of the Success of his Majesty's Army in the Conquest of Charlestown, the Capital of South Carolina, from which the following are extracted :

At the Surrender of the Town, the following General Officers, Battalions, &c., and their Commanders were, to the Amount of six Thousand, taken Prisoners.¹

Major General Lincoln, the Rebel Commander in Chief.

Brigadier Generals Scott, Hogan, Woodford, McIntosh—Moultrie—Du Portail, Chief Engineer.

¹ This Return included every adult Freeman of the Town, besides between two and three Thousand Sailors, who had been taken from the Shipping to man the Batteries, and the Militia from North and South Carolina.

Colonel Beekman's Brigade of Artillery, viz:
Continental Battalion, Independent Com-
pany; Charlestown Battalion, Cannoniers;
First South Carolina Continental Battalion.

Colonel Simond's Charlestown Brigade—
Col. Smith's Battalion, Col. Huger's 2d do.,
Mons. de Britigny's Corps.

Brigadier General Scott's Brigade, viz:—
Col. Marian's South Carolinians, Col. Thomp-
son's do., Col. Little's North Carolinians, Col.
Hopkin's Virginians, Col. Stith's do.

Brigadier General Hogan's Brigade— Col.
Clark's North Carolinians, Col. Pattin's
do., Col. Mawbank's do.

Brigadier General Woodford's Brigade—
Col. Ruffel's Virginians, Col. Gin's do.,
Col. Nevil's do.

Lawrens's— Light Infantry.

Brigadier General McIntosh's Brigade of
Coventry, consisting of Militia— Col. May-
bank's, Col. Garden's, Col. Skirvin's, Col.
McDougall's, Col. Giles's, Col. Hick's, Col.
Richardson's, Col. Kirshaw's, Col. Good-
wyn's, Col. Huntington's, Col. Tinning's.

Abstract of the ORDNANCE taken.

BRASS CANNON.

Guns,	-	-	-	21
Mortars,	-	-	-	9
Howitzers,	-	-	-	1
Iron Guns,	-	-		280
				<hr/>
				311

Fifteen Stand of Regimental Colours,
and 5,416 Stand of French Muskets.

The immense Quantity of Ammunition, Stores, &c., within the Articles of Capitulation, and other interesting Matters shall, with all possible Dispatch, be published at large in an extraordinary Gazette.¹

This glorious Achievement has been effected with the Loss of only 75 British, German, and Provincial Troops killed, including two Ensigns and one Sergeant; and 189 wounded, including one Captain, 7 Lieutenants and one Sergeant, most of them slightly.

¹ The Contents of this Gazette, will be found on subsequent Pages of this Volume.

*Extract of a Letter, dated Charlestown,
Broad Street, May 22, 1780.*

“On the memorable 12th of this Month I had the Pleasure to see the 13 Stripes, with several white Pendants, levelled to the Ground, and the Gates of Charlestown opened to receive our conquering Heroes, General Sir Henry Clinton and Admiral Arbuthnot.

“I was several Times in our Batteries, which in many Parts were not more than thirty Feet from the Enemy’s Cannon and Musketry, and have had the seeing nearly all the Operations put in Execution, that has thrown this gay Metropolis and surprising strong Garrison into our Possession.

“I believe the Congress has not felt so severe a Stroke since the Commencement of the Rebellion. General Lincoln, with six other Generals, and the French Consul, are made Prisoners, and, with the Rebel Troops, Militia included, six Thousand Men. An amazing Quantity of warlike

Stores, with eight of their Ships of War, have also fallen into our Hands.

“When the Rebels found themselves nearly furrounded, they gladly would have retreated, but General Clinton dispatching Lord Cornwallis over Cooper’s River, effectually cut off their Retreat.

“The Cannonade that attended the reducing this Place was truly astonishing, and the Shells and Carcasses thrown from both Parties was a Sight altogether new to me.”

The Dispatches of his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, announcing to his Majesty and the good People of Great Britain and Ireland the joyful Event of the Reduction of the Capital City of South Carolina, were carried by the Right Honourable the Earl of Lincoln to the Secretary of State, and those from Admiral Arbuthnot to the Lords of the Admiralty, by Sir Andrew Snape Hammond.

SOUTH CAROLINA, May 11.

*Copy of an intercepted Letter from B. Smith
to Mrs. Benjamin Smith, dated Charlestown,
30th April, 1780.*

HAVING never had an Opportunity of writing to her since the Enemy began to attack with Vigour, and knowing that a thousand evil Reports will prevail to increase her Uneasiness; mine I have supported pretty well until last Night, when I really almost sunk under the Load. Nothing remains around to comfort me but a Probability of saving my Life. * * * * After going through many Difficulties our Affairs are daily declining, and not a Ray of Hope remains to assure us of Success. The Enemy have turned the Siege into a Blockade, which, in a short Time must have the desired Effect, and the most sanguine do not now entertain the smallest Hope of the Town being saved.

The Enemy have continued their Approach with Vigour continually, since I

wrote the Enclosed, and are now completing Batteries about 200 Yards Distance from our Lines. They fire but seldom from their Cannon, but their popping off Rifles and small Arms do frequent Mischief; and every Night throughout they throw an amazing Number of Shells amongst our People at the Lines, which, though not attended with the Damage that might reasonably be expected to, do some Mischief. Our Communication is entirely cut off from the Country (except by a small Boat at great Risque) by Lord Cornwallis, who occupies every landing Place from Haddrel's Point, a considerable Way up the River, with two thousand five hundred Men. When I last wrote, it was the general Opinion that we could evacuate the Town at Pleasure, but a considerable Reinforcement having arrived to the Enemy, has enabled them to strengthen their Posts so effectually as to prevent that Measure.

The same Cause prevents our receiving

further Supplies of Provisions or Reinforcements, and a short Time will plant the British Standard on our Ramparts. You will see by the enclosed Summons that the Persons and Properties of the Inhabitants will be saved; and consequently I expect to have the Liberty of soon returning to you, but the Army must be made Prisoners of War. This will give a rude Shock to the Independence of America, and a Lincolnade will become as common a Term as a Burgoyne. But I hope we shall in Time recover this severe Blow. * * * *
However, before this happens, I hope I shall be permitted to return Home, where I must stay, as my Situation will not permit me to take any further an active Part, and therefore my abandoning my Property will subject me to many Inconveniences and Losses, without being any Way serviceable to the Country. * * * *


This Letter will run great Risk, as it will be surrounded on all Sides, but as I know the Person to whose Care it is committed,

and feel for your uneasy Situation, I cannot but trust it. Assure yourself that I shall shortly see you, as nothing prevents Lincoln's Surrender but a Point of Honour of holding out to the last Extremity. This is nearly at hand, as our Provisions will soon fail, and my Plan is to WALK off as soon as I can obtain Permission. * * * *

Should your Father be at Home, make him acquainted with the Purport of this Letter and remember me to him, also to your Mother; but do not let the Intelligence go out of the House, * * * but a mortifying Scene must first be encountered; the Thirteen Stripes will be levelled in the Dust, and I owe my Life to the Clemency of a Conqueror. * * *

Your ever affectionate Husband,

B. SMITH.

 Those Parts filled up with Asterisks, contain Expressions of Tenderneſs to his Wife, no ways interesting to the Public, for which Reason we have omitted to publish them.

THE ROYAL GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.¹

JUNE 8, 1780.

ON Tuesday last arrived Major Crosby, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., Express with Particulars of the Surrender of Charlestown, the Capital of South Carolina, with the Articles of Capitulation, &c. &c.

Copies of Letters and Articles of Capitulation April 10 - May 11, 1780.

No. I.

SUMMONS TO MAJOR GENERAL LINCOLN, 10TH APRIL, 1780, WITH HIS ANSWER OF THE SAME DATE.

Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the Colonies, lying on the Atlantic from Nova Scotia, &c., &c., &c., and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships in North America, &c., &c., &c., regretting the Ef-

¹ This Number of the Royal Gazette was entirely devoted to News from Charleston. The Portions in Brackets are from the Gazette of May 27, in which Article No. I was also printed.

fusion of Blood, and the Distresses which must now commence, deem it consonant to Humanity to warn the Town and Garrison of Charlestown of the Havoc and Defolation with which they are threatened from the formidable Force surrounding them by Sea and Land.

An Alternative is offered at this Hour to the Inhabitants of saving their Lives and Property (contained in the Town), or of abiding by the fatal Consequences of a Cannonade and Storm.

Should the Place in a fallacious Security, or its Commander in a wanton Indifference to the Fate of its Inhabitants, delay the Surrender; or should public Stores or Shipping be destroyed, the Resentment of an exasperated Soldiery may intervene, but the same mild and compassionate Offer can never be renewed.

The respective Commanders who hereby summons the Town, do not apprehend so rash a Part [Step] as further Resistance will be taken; but rather that the Gates

will be opened and themselves received with a Degree of Confidence which will forbode farther Reconciliation.

[H. CLINTON,
M. ARBUTHNOT,

Camp before Charlestown,

April 10, 1780.

To the Officers commanding Charlestown.]

No. II.

HEAD-QUARTERS, [Lines of] Charle- }
Town, April 10, 1780. }

Gentlemen: I have received your Summons of this Date. * * * Sixty Days have passed since it was [has been] known that your Intentions against this Town were hostile, in which Time has been afforded to abandon it; * * * but Duty and Inclination point to the Propriety of supporting it to the last Extremity.

I have the Honour to be [Gentlemen]

Your Excellency's humble Servant,

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

[General Clinton,
Admiral Arbuthnot.]

M

MAJOR GENERAL LINCOLN TO SIR HENRY CLINTON, K. B., PROPOSING ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION, WITH SIR HENRY CLINTON'S ANSWER, AND THE ARTICLES OF CAPITULATION.

No. III.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 21, 1780.

Sir: I am willing to enter into the Consideration of Terms of Capitulation, * * if such can be obtained as are honourable for the Army, and safe for the Inhabitants. I have to propose a Cessation of Hostilities for six Hours, for the Purpose of digesting such Articles.

I have the Honour to be
Your Excellency's obedient Servant,
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No IV.

CAMP BEFORE CHARLESTOWN, }
April 21, 1780. }

Sir: Admiral Arbuthnot, who commands the Fleet, should have been addressed jointly with me upon this Occasion.

As I wish to communicate with him,

and as I give my Consent to a Cessation of Hostilities for six Hours, I desire an Aide-de-Camp may pass to the Ships with a Letter, and my Request that the Battery on James Island may desist firing.

I have the Honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) H. CLINTON.
Major General Lincoln.

No. V.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major Gen. Lincoln.

Art. I. That all Acts of Hostility and Works shall cease between the Naval and Land Forces of Great Britain and America, in this State, until the Articles of Capitulation shall be agreed on, signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. That the Town, Forts and Fortifications belonging to them, shall be surrendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces such as they now stand.

Art. III. That the several Troops garrisoning the Town and Forts, including the French and American Sailors, the French

Invalids, the North Carolina and South Carolina Militia, and such of the Charles Town Militia as may choose to leave this Place, shall have thirty-six Hours to withdraw to Lampriere's after the Capitulation has been accepted and signed on both Sides ;
* * * and that those Troops shall retire with the usual Honours of War, and carry off during that Time their Arms, Field Artillery, Ammunition, Baggage, and such of their Stores as they may be able to transport.

Art. IV. That after the Expiration of the thirty six Hours mentioned in the preceding Article, the British Troops before the Town shall take Possession of it, and those now at Wappetaw shall proceed to Fort Moultrie.

Art. V. That the American Army, thus collected at Lampriere's, shall have ten Days from the Expiration of the thirty six Hours before-mentioned, to march wherever General Lincoln may think proper to the Eastward of Cooper River, without any

Movement being made by the British Troops, or Part of them, out of the Town or Fort Moultrie.

Art. VI. That the Sick and Wounded of the American and French Hospitals, with their Medicines, Stores, the Surgeons and Directors-General, shall remain in the Town, and be supplied with the Necessaries requisite, until Provision can be made for their Removal, which will be as speedily as possible.

Art. VII. That no Soldier shall be encouraged to desert, or permitted to enlist on either Side.

Art. VIII. That the French Consul, his House, Papers, and other moveable Property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper Time granted him for retiring to any Place that may afterwards be agreed upon between him and the Commander in Chief of the British Forces.

Art. IX. The Continental Ships of War, *Boston*, *Providence* and *Ranger*, now in this

Harbour, with the French Ship of War, the *Adventure*, shall have Liberty to proceed to Sea, with the necessary Stores on board, and go unmolested, the three Former to Philadelphia and the Latter to Cape Francois, with the French Invalids mentioned in Article III.

Art. X. The Citizens shall be protected in their Persons and Properties.

Art. XI. That twelve Months be allowed such as do not chuse to continue under the British Government, to dispose of their Effects, real and personal in the State, without any Molestation whatever, or to remove such Part thereof as they chuse, as well as themselves and Families, and that during that Time, they or any of them, may have it at their Option to reside occasionally in Town or Country.

Art. XII. That the same Protection to their Persons and Properties and the same Time for the Removal of their Effects, be given to the Subjects of France and Spain

residing amongst us, as are required for the Citizens in the preceding Articles.

Dated at Charlestown, April 21, 1780.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

No. VI.

SIR HENRY CLINTON AND VICE ADMIRAL ARBUTHNOT
TO MAJOR GENERAL LINCOLN.

CAMP BEFORE CHARLESTOWN, }
April 21, 1780, eight O'clock at Night. }

Sir: We have in Answer to your third Article (for we cannot proceed further) to refer you to our former Offer, as Terms which although you cannot claim, we yet consent to Grant.

These, however, must be accepted immediately, and responsible Hostages of the Rank of Field Officers must be sent as Securities that the Customs of War on these Occasions be strictly adhered to, that no Person of the Garrison or Inhabitant be permitted to go out, Nothing be removed or destroyed, and no Ship or Vessel pass from the Town.

All dependant Posts are to be included in the Surrender, and the Hostages to be answerable for these as for the Town.

Your Answer is expected at ten O'clock, at which Time Hostilities will commence again, unless our Offers are closed with.

(Signed)

H. CLINTON,

M. ARBUTHNOT.

Major General Lincoln.

No. VII.

CAMP BEFORE CHARLESTOWN, }
May 8, 1780. }

Sir: Circumstanced as I now am with Respect to the Place invested, Humanity only can induce me to lay within your reach the Terms I had determined should not again be proffered. The Fall of Fort Sullivan, the Destruction (on the 6th Instant), of what remained of your Cavalry, the critical Period to which our Approaches against the Town have brought us, mark this as the Term of your Hopes of Succour

(could you ever have framed any), and as an Hour beyond which Resistance is Temerity.

By this last Summons, therefore, I throw to your Charge whatever vindictive Severity exasperated Soldiers may inflict on the unhappy People, whom you devote by persevering in a fruitless Defence.

I shall expect your Answer again until eight O'clock, when Hostilities will commence again, unless the Town be surrendered, &c., &c.

(Signed) H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

No. VIII.

CHARLESTOWN, May 8, 1780.

Sir: Your Letter to me of this Date is now under Consideration. There are so many different Interests to be consulted, that I have to propose that Hostilities do not again commence till Twelve.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. IX.

May 8, 1780.

Sir : I consent that Hostilities shall not again commence before the Hour of Twelve, as you desire.

I have the Honour to be, Sir, &c.,

H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

No. X.

Sir : As more Time has been expended in consulting the different Interests than I supposed there would be, I have to request that the Truce may be continued until four O'clock.

(Signed)

B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XI.

Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major Gen. Lincoln.

Art. I. That all Acts of Hostility and Work shall cease between the Besiegers and Besieged, until the Articles of Capitulation

shall be agreed on, signed and executed, or collectively rejected.

Art. II. The Town and Fortifications shall be surrendered to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces, such as they now stand.

Art. III. The Continental Troops and Sailors, with their Baggage, shall be conducted to a Place to be agreed on, where they will remain Prisoners of War until exchanged. While Prisoners, they shall be supplied with good and wholesome Provisions, in such Quantity as is served out to the Troops of his Britanic Majesty.

Art. IV. The Militia now in Garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective Homes, and be secured in their Persons and Property.

Art. V. The Sick and Wounded shall be continued under the Care of their own Surgeons, and be supplied with Medicines, and such Necessaries as are allowed to the British Hospitals.

Art. VI. The Officers of the Army and

Navy shall keep their Horses, Swords, Pistols and Baggage, which shall not be searched, and retain their Servants.

Art. VII. The Garrison shall, at an Hour appointed, march out with shouldered Arms, Drums beating, and Colours flying, to a Place to be agreed on, where they will pile their Arms.

Art. VIII. That the French Consul, his House, Papers, and other movable Property, shall be protected and untouched, and a proper Time granted to him for retiring to any Place that may hereafter be agreed upon between him and the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

Art. IX. That the Citizens shall be protected in their Persons and Properties.

Art. X. That a twelve Month's Time be allowed to such as do not choose to continue under the British Government, to dispose of their Effects, real and personal, in the State, without any Molestation whatever, or to remove such Part thereof as they chuse, as well as themselves and Fami-

lies; and that during that Time, they, or any of them, may have it at their Option to reside occasionally in Town or Country.

Art. XI. That the same Protection to their Persons and Properties, and the same Time for the Removal of their Effects, be given to the Subjects of France and Spain, as are required for the Citizens in the preceding Articles.

Art. XII. That a Vessel be permitted to go to Philadelphia with the General's Dispatches, which are not to be opened.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

Charles Town, May 8, 1780.

No. XII.

May 8, Half after Five.

Sir: As I wish to communicate with the Admiral upon the Subject of your last Letter, I have to desire that an Aide-de-Camp may be permitted to pass to the Fleet for that Purpose.

I have the Honor to be, &c.,
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XIII.

May 8, 6 O'clock, P. M.

Sir: In Order to give the Articles of Capitulation which you have proposed a due Consideration, I propose that the Cessation of Hostilities shall continue till To-morrow Morning at 8 O'clock, and that in the mean Time every Thing shall continue in its present Situation. If you accede to this, you will please to give me immediate Information of it.

I am, Sir, &c.,

(Signed)

H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

No. XIV.

Sir: I accede to your Proposal, that Hostilities shall cease until To-morrow Morning, eight O'clock, and that in the mean Time all Works shall continue in their present State.

(Signed)

B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

No. XV.

May 8, eight O'clock, P. M.

Sir: Your Answer to my Letter, proposing the Continuation of the Truce until To-morrow Morning at eight O'clock, only accedes to the Cessation of Hostilities, and that in the mean Time all Works shall continue in their present State; but my Proposition was, that until that Time, every Thing should continue in its present Situation; and my Meaning was, that there should not be an Attempt made to remove any of the Troops, or destroy any of the Ships, Stores, or other Effects whatever now in the Town or Harbour. If your Idea is the same, I must request you will express yourself more explicitly.

I am, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) H. CLINTON.

No. XVI.

May 8, 1780.

Sir: In agreeing that the Truce should be continued until eight O'clock To-mor-

row Morning, and all Works remain as they were, I meant to accede to your Proposal, that every Thing should continue in its present Situation, which I again assent to.

(Signed)

B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

NO. XVII.

Articles of Capitulation, as proposed by Major General Lincoln and answered by their Excellencies Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

Art. I. All Acts of Hostility and Work shall cease until the Articles of Capitulation are fully agreed to or rejected.

Art. II. The Town and Fortifications, with the Shipping at the Wharves, Artillery, and all public Stores whatsoever, shall be surrendered in their present State to the Commanders of the investing Forces. Proper Officers shall attend from the respective Departments to receive them.

Art. III. Granted.

Art. IV. The Militia now in Garrison

shall be permitted to return to their respective Homes, as Prisoners upon Parole; which Parole, so long as they desire, shall secure them from being molested in their Property by the British Troops.

Art. V. Granted.

Art. VI. Granted; except with Respect to their Horses, which will not be allowed to go out of Town, but may be disposed of by a Person left from each Corps for that Purpose.

Art. VII. The whole Garrison shall, at an Hour to be appointed, march out of the Town to the Ground between the Works of the Place and the Canal, where they will deposit their Arms. The Drums are not to beat a British March, or Colours to be uncased.¹

Art. VIII. Agreed; with the Restriction,

¹ This Condition was turned against the British Army at the Surrender of Cornwallis, in which the vanquished Troops were compelled to march out with Colors cased, and Drums beating a British or a German March.

that he is to consider himself a Prisoner on Parole.

Art. IX. All Civil Officers, and the Citizens who have borne Arms during the Siege, must be Prisoners on Parole; and with respect to their Property in the City, shall have the same Terms as are granted to the Militia; and all other Persons now in the Town, not described in this or other Article, are notwithstanding understood to be Prisoners on Parole.

Art. X. The Discussion of this Article, of Course, cannot possibly be entered into at Present.

Art. XI. The Subjects of France and Spain shall have the same Terms as are granted to the French Consul.

Art. XII. Granted; and a proper Vessel, with a Flag, will be provided for that Purpose.

All public Papers and Records must be carefully preserved, and faithfully delivered

to such Persons as shall be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) H. CLINTON,
M'T ARBUTHNOT.

Camp before Charlestown,
May 9, 1780.

No. XVIII.

May 9, 1780.

Sir: In reply to your Answers on the Articles of Capitulation I must remark, that in their present State they are inadmissible, and have to propose that those now sent may be acceded to. If any further Explanation should be necessary, I have to propose also, that two or three Gentlemen be appointed to meet and confer on the Subject.

I have the Honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) B. LINCOLN.
His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton.

*Alterations of Articles of Capitulation proposed by Major
General Lincoln.*

Art. II. The Town and Fortifications, with the Shipping at the Wharves, excepting those which are private Property, and all public Stores, shall be surrendered in their present State to the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces.

Art. IV. The Militia now in Garrison shall be permitted to return to their respective Homes with their Baggage unmolested, and not be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. VI. Such of the Officers as may be unwilling to dispose of their Horses may keep them.

Art. VII. This Article to stand as first proposed, the Drums not beating a British March.

Art. VIII. The French Consul never having borne Arms and acting in a civil Capacity, is not to be considered as a Prisoner of War.

Art. IX. The Citizens and all other

Persons now in Town, who are Inhabitants of this State, shall be secured in their Persons and Properties, both in Town and Country, and not to be considered as Prisoners of War.

Art. X. This Article to stand as first proposed. The Persons who may claim the Privileges therein expressed, giving their Parole that they will not act against the British Government, until they are exchanged.

Art. XI. This Article to stand as at first proposed, with the same Restrictions as are mentioned in Art. X.

In Order to prevent Disputes, it is to be understood, that all Officers of the Continental Army who are Citizens of this State, be entitled to all the Benefits of Citizens, with Regard to the Security of their Property.

All public Records now in Town, shall be delivered to such Persons as may be appointed to receive them.

(Signed) B. LINCOLN.

Done at Charleſ- Town, May 9, 1780.

No. XIX.

May 9, 1780.

Sir : No other Motives but those of Forbearance and Compassion induced us to renew Offers of Terms you certainly had no Claim to.

The Alterations you propose are utterly inadmissible. Hostilities will in Consequence commence afresh at eight O'clock.

(Signed)

H. CLINTON,

M^T ARBUTHNOT.

Major General Lincoln.

No. XX.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 11, 1780.

Sir : The same Motives of Humanity which inclined you to propose Articles of Capitulation to this Garrison, induced me to offer those I had the Honour of sending you on the 8th Instant. They then appeared to me such as I might proffer and you receive with Honour to both Parties. Your Exceptions to them as they princi-

pally concerned the Militia and Citizens, I then conceived were such as could not be concurred with, but a recent Application from these People, wherein they express a Willingness to comply with them, and a Wish on my Part to lessen as much as may be the Distresses of War to Individuals, lead me now to offer you my Acceptance of them.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

B. LINCOLN.

No. XXI.

CAMP BEFORE CHARLES-TOWN, }
May 11, 1780. }

Sir: When you rejected the favourable Terms which were dictated by an earnest Desire to prevent the Effusion of Blood, and interposed Articles that were wholly inadmissible, both the Admiral and myself were of Opinion that the Surrender of the Town at Discretion was the only Condition that

could afterwards be attended to; but as the Motives which then induced them are still prevalent, I now inform you, that the Terms then offered will still be granted.

A Copy of the Articles shall be sent for your Ratification, as soon as they can be prepared, and immediately after they are exchanged, a Detachment of Grenadiers will be sent to take Possession of the Horn Work opposite your main Gate. Every Arrangement which may conduce to good Order in occupying the Town, shall be settled before Noon To-morrow, and at that Time your Garrison shall march out.

I have the Honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

(Signed)

H. CLINTON.

Major General Lincoln.

[HEAD QUARTERS BEFORE CHARLES- }
TOWN, 12th May, 1780. }

Sir: We have to request you will propose some proper contiguous Buildings in the Town for the Residence of the Privates, Prisoners of

War not to be on Parole. These will be of Course such as may in Discretion be asked. The Officers of the Army and Navy shall go to the Barracks at Haddrell's Point, and Boats will be at the Wharves to carry them at three O'clock.

The Militia must depart as speedily as possible, and by a Report from you of the Numbers departing homewards on Parole, by the several Routes to the Country, Boats shall carry their Baggage to Stono Ferry or Dorchester, to Strawberry Ferry or to Cain-hoy. Themselves shall be escorted beyond our neighbouring Posts.

We beg from you a general Return of all Persons bearing Arms, and also of all Persons yet in Town in civil Capacities.

As soon as the Detachment of Grenadiers takes Possession of the Horn Work, our Deputies of Departments will meet yours, who will deliver to them all portable Effects, and when your Troops shall have quitted the Town, the Garrison destined to it shall march in.

Your Officers shall be allowed to go to the Extent of fix Miles from the Barracks, but to pass no River, Creek or Arm of the Sea.

We have the Honour to be, Sir, &c.,

H. CLINTON,

M. ARBUTHNOT.

Major General Lincoln.

New Jersey Journal, June 21, 1780.]

CHARLESTOWN, May 12, 1780.

Gentlemen: I have sent you the Articles of Capitulation, signed by me.

As it is Necessary some Matters should be explained previous to their taking place, I have directed Col. Ternant, as Commissioner on my Part, to execute this Business, and agree upon the Place to which our Troops shall be conducted.

I am sorry unavoidable Delay has so long occasioned my Answer to be postponed.

I have the Honour to be,

Gentlemen, &c.,

(Signed)

B. LINCOLN.

His Excellency Sir Henry Clinton,
and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot.

[CAMP BEFORE CHARLESTON, }
May 12, 1780. }

Sir: Major Andre¹ is appointed to confer with Lieut. Col. Ternant on the Matters you desire to have explained, and to agree upon the Place to which your Troops shall be conducted.

We have the Honour to be, &c.,

H. CLINTON,

M. ARBUTHNOT.²

Major General Lincoln.]

¹ There formerly existed a Tradition that Major André, then acting as Adjutant General to Sir Henry Clinton, visited Charleston during the Siege in the Character of a Spy. It was said that he appeared as a young Man, clad in Home-spun, claiming to be a Virginian, belonging to the Troops then in the City. At another Time he was represented as a back Countryman, who had brought down Cattle for the Garrison to the opposite Side of the River.

These Rumors gained Credit upon the Capture and Execution of Major André as a Spy a few Months after, and they appear to bear the Marks of Truth.—Sargent's *Life of André*, 228.

² *New Jersey Journal*, ii, No. lxxi, June 21, 1780.

Return of Ordnance and Ammunition in Charleston when surrendered to his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces, &c., &c., the 14th of May, 1780.

Ordnance mounted on Carriages and Beds, with Side Arms, &c.

Brafs Guns—1 fix Pounder, 17 four do., 3 do. *Brafs Mortars*—1 ten-inch, one 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., one 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., three 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., three 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do., 1 eight-inch Brafs Howitzer. *Iron Guns*—12 twenty-fix Pounders, 12 twenty-four do., 29 eighteen do., 79 twelve do., 70 nine do., 27 fix do., 40 four do., 6 three do., 3 Swivels half do., 2 Carronades, four do.

Round Shot—Loofe, 40 twenty-fix Pounders, 626 twenty-four do., 1,249 eighteen do., 3,120 twelve do., 2,089 nine do., 500 fix do., 700 four do., 100 three do. *Cafe fixed, with Powder*—3,236 four Pounders, 108 three do., 420 two do.

Shells Empty—90 ten inch, 96 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.,

150 8 do., 30 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., 40 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ do., 26 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.,
100 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. Hand Grenades, fixed, 212.

Shot, Grape and Case, unfixed—15 twenty-four Pounders, 96 eighteen do., 256 twelve do., 897 nine do., 214 four do., Musket 2 cwt., Double-headed 86 eighteen Pounders, 209 twelve ditto, 40 four ditto.

Spunges, with Staves and Rammer Heads, of Sorts 55, Ladles, with Staves, &c., of Sorts 209, Wad-hooks, with Staves, &c., 21.

Handspikes, common 129. Iron Crown Levers 41. Pikes, with Staves 80.

Cartridges, Flannel, filled—220 nine Pounders, 8 four Pounders. *Paper, filled*—163 twenty-four Pounders, 422 eighteen do., 455 twelve ditto, 671 nine do., 20 four do., 100 three do. Musket, filled with Ball, 25,550, Carbine do. 7,796.

Carriages, spare 2, 2 four Pounders, Cutlasses 71, Gyn's Triangle, with Block complete 3, Lanthorns, common 14, Match, slow 2 cwt. Power corned, in Barrels 376, Powder-horns 37.

Paper Cartridges, empty—220 twenty-

four Pounders, 941 eighteen do., 800 twelve do., 990 nine do., 400 six do., 1,000 four do., 350 three ditto. Portfires, 6 Dozen. Tin Tubes, 270 filled, 6,000 empty.

French Muskets—in Store, 847, delivered at the Abatts, 4,569.

Stands of Regimental Colours—15.

N. B. Large Quantities of Mufket Cartridges, Arms, and other small Articles, not included in the above Return. The scattered Condition of the different Stores not admitting of collecting them in so short a Time, a more exact Account will be given as soon as possible.

ABSTRACT OF THE ORDNANCE TAKEN.

Brafs Cannon, -	-	-	21
Mortars, -	-	-	9
Howitzers, -	-	-	1
Iron Guns, -	-	-	280
<hr/>			
Total, -	-	-	311

Besides the Ordnance taken in Fort Moultrie, Lampries, Mount Pleasant, and on board the Vessels, amounting, in the

Siege of Charleston. 119

Whole, to 80 or 90 Pieces, and 1 ten-inch Mortar.

(Signed) PETER TRAILLE, Major,
Commanding the Royal Artillery.

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Troops under the Command of his Excellency General Sir Henry Clinton, K. B., from the Debarkation in South Carolina, the 11th of February, to the Surrender of Charlestown, the 12th of May, 1780.

BRITISH.

Royal Artillery—5 Rank and File killed; 7 ditto wounded.

1st Battalion of Light Infantry—8 Rank and File killed; 1 Serjeant, 17 Rank and File wounded.

2d Battalion of Light Infantry—11 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 12 Rank and File wounded.

Detachment of Light Infantry—3 Rank and File killed; 7 ditto wounded.

1st Battalion of Grenadiers—1 Serjeant,

4 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants, 1 Serjeant, 13 Rank and File wounded.

2d Battalion of Grenadiers—10 Rank and File killed; 1 Lieutenant, 11 Rank and File wounded.

7th Regiment—1 Rank and File killed; 2 do. wounded.

23d Regiment—4 Rank and File wounded.

33d Regiment—1 Rank and File killed; 2 do. wounded.

42d Regiment—2 Rank and File killed.

63d Regiment—4 Rank and File wounded.

64th Regiment—1 Rank and File wounded.

71st Regiment—2 Ensigns, 6 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 14 Rank and File wounded.

Total British—2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 51 Rank and File killed; 1 Captain, 5 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants, 94 Rank and File wounded.

OFFICER'S NAMES.

Killed—71st Regt., Ensigns McGregor and Cameron.

Wounded—22d Grenadiers, Lieutenant White; 33d do., Lieut. Bevor; 42d do., Lieut. Grant; 64th Light Infantry, Lieut. Freeman; 71st Regt., Capt. M'Leod, Lieut. Wilton.

GERMAN.

Jagers—7 Rank and File killed; 14 Rank and File wounded.

Linfsing—2 Rank and File killed; 7 do. wounded.

Lengercke—1 Rank and File killed; 15 ditto wounded.

Graff—2 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants, 8 Rank and File wounded.

Hayne—5 Rank and File wounded.

Total German—15 Rank and File killed; 2 Lieutenants, 67 Rank and File wounded.

OFFICERS' NAMES.

Wounded—Graff's Grenadiers, Lieutenants Fritsch and Oethauf.

PROVINCIALS.

New York Volunteers—2 Rank and File killed; 1 ditto wounded.

British Legion—5 Rank and File killed ;
9 ditto wounded.

South-Carolina Royalists—3 Rank and
File wounded.

Ferguson's Corps—5 Rank and File
wounded.

Total Provincials—7 Rank and File
killed ; 18 ditto wounded.

Total British, Germans, and Provincial—
2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 73 Rank and File
killed ; 1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants,
179 Rank and File wounded.

A Journal of the Operations before Charlestown, to the Day of its Surrender to the British Forces.

When I wrote on the 6th of March, our Army were lying at different Stations on James Island, and the Implements of War were gradually approaching the destined Field of Action. The first material Event after that, was on the 20th, when our Ships of War, viz., one of 50, two 44,

three 33, two 28, two 20, one 16 Guns, and two armed Brigantines, got happily over the Bar, and anchored in Five-Fathom-Hole. Two Days after this, the Rebel Ships anchored off Fort Moultrie, very politely left their Stations and moved up to the Town.

The Army proceeded, and were joined about the 20th by Brig. Gen. Patterfon, who marched through the Country from Savannah, and brought with him a Quantity of Horses, Cattle and Negroes; and on the 30th, our light Troops and Jagers drove the Rebels within their Works in Front of Charlestown.

The first of April we broke Ground, and the Work went on with very little Interruption. On the 7th the Rebels got a Reinforcement, said to be 700 Men from Washington, who had been six Months on their March. *A Feu de Joy* was fired, and they rang the Bells all Night. It is the general With of the Army, and I really believe the General would permit all the

Rebels in both Carolinas to march in unmolested, having no Dread of any Thing but their Escape. Their Joy was of very short Duration; for the Day following, the Ships passed the GREAT FORT Moultrie, and anchored between Fort Johnson and the Town; and on the 9th we were happy to see our good old Admiral, firm as a Rock, safe and sound in Camp. The whole Loss on this Occasion was 14 Men killed, 15 wounded, and a fore and mizzen Top Mast shot away. Deserters say the Rebels have some Salt Provisions, Plenty of Rice, Rum, and Sugar. They are surprised we have neither summoned, spoke, or fired at them.

The Town was summoned the 10th, and our Batteries opened the 13th Day, when the Town was fired in several Places, and four Houses burnt. On the 14th we received Advice that Col. Tarleton and Col. Ferguson (they are Part of a Detachment commanded by Colonel Webster) did surprise General Huger at Munk's Corner.

The General escaped; so did Colonel Washington. A French Major, who commanded Polaskie's Horse, was killed with seven others; 70 were taken; 200 Horse, 80 of which were Dragoons; 35 Waggon, and Baggage; a Number of Boats, with Rum and Stores were destroyed.

The 21st, produced a Flag from the Rebels, asking Terms; their Demands were unreasonable, of Course rejected, and the firing again commenced about 11 at Night. The Day following the Reinforcement landed from New York, and we are happy in hearing that the Detachment with Col. Webster is so well posted on the Hobcaw Side, that the Rebels cannot escape. Well knowing there is no created Thing can equal Jonathan for a slippery Trick, we were afraid his Escape might be effected that Way, especially as there were a great Number of Boats in Town, kept in Readiness for that Purpose.

You know, my good Sir, a Town cannot be properly defended without a *Sortie*. It

is a French Word, a Word of the great and good Allies. It sounds well, and will help Charles Thomson and Company wonderfully, in manufacturing the Account of this Business, which must be rendered into French, into Spanish, and, as his Holiness the Pope is as much a Friend to the Civil and Religious Liberties of Mankind as the other Two, doubtless he will be favoured with a Copy in Italiano. On the Morning of the 24th, as Monkeys mimick Men, we had a *Sortie*—such a *Sortie* as the Rebels have only succeeded by, and such a *Sortie* as a Thief may make his Fortune by—but if he stays to see *who is there*, he is either killed on the Spot, or rewarded with a Halter. The Number who came out is not known; they attacked the Workmen, wounded seven Men, and took six Prisoners. The covering Party advanced immediately, when the Rebels ran off, leaving a Number of their Arms behind them. So ended the *Sortie*. No other Attempt was afterwards made by them, except lying be-

hind their Works and firing random Shot. I believe there never was such a Waste of Ammunition. I am told a private Man of ours pick'd up Shot, which at 6d. each, the Price given, amounted to 15s.

Fort Moultrie, the Great, has fallen! The Morning of the 7th of May, the British Flag was displayed on its Rampart. It surrendered to a Detachment of Seamen and Marines, commanded by Captain Hudson, of the *Richmond*, without firing a Gun.

We had the Pleasure of hearing this Day also from Lord Cornwallis, who commands on the other Side of Cowper's River. His Lordship having Intelligence that the Remains of all the Rebel Horfe, Polaskie's, Bland's and Baylor's, were all collected together, and about crossing the Santee River, he detached Colonel Tarleton with the Legion. The Colonel came up with them at the River, attacked them instantly, killed Thirty and took seventy Prisoners, with one hundred fine Horfe. Washington, who ef-

caped at Munck's Corners, and Colonel White leaped into the River, when the Charge began. They had sent off a Boat with sixteen private Prisoners, and Lieutenant Ash of the 38th, who, on hearing the Charge, pitched their Guards into the River, took the Boat, came back, and joined the Legion.

I think Col. Tarleton may be fairly mark'd down as the Finisher of all equestrian Accounts for the *State* of South Carolina. On the Morning of the 8th, the Town was again summoned; this produced a Correspondence which continued till the Night of the 9th, when the Firing commenced. It does not appear that the General intended to destroy the Town. Part of their outer Ditch we had drained; we had passed it, and even broke Ground inside of their Abattis; they saw their Fate approaching, and on the Morning of the 11th, sent a Flag, which was rejected. At 12, they beat the Chamade, and sent another Flag,

asking the Terms they had formerly rejected, which were granted.

The LINCOLNADE was acted on the 12th. General Leslie, with the Royal English Fusileers and Hessian Grenadiers, and some Artillery, took Possession of the Town, and planted the British Colours by the Gate, on the Rampart, and Lincoln limp'd out at the Head of the most ragged Rabble I ever beheld; it, however, pleased me much better than the *Meschianza*.¹ They were indulged with beating a Drum, and to bring out their Colours cased; they laid down their Arms between their Abattis, and surrendered Prisoners of War. There are seven Generals here. I am told the whole Continentals, including Hospitals, amount to Two Thousand Three Hundred. The

¹ The *Meschianza* was a magnificent social Entertainment, combining the Features of a Regatta, Tournament and Ball, that was held at Philadelphia, on the 18th of May, 1778, under the Auspices of the Officers of the British Army, then Stationed at that Place. A particular Description of the Ceremonies of this Occasion was written by Major André.—*Sargent's Life of André*, P. 167.

Militia, *poor Creatures*, could not be prevailed upon to come out. They began to creep out of their Holes the next Day. You will see by the Capitulation, they are allowed to go Home and plough the Ground. There *only* they can be useful.

The Earl of Caithness was shot through the Body, sitting in the Boat with, and close to the Person of the General, on the 30th of March, but his Lordship is happily recovered. I do not recollect we have lost any Officers but two, and 104 Men killed and rendered unfit for Service by Wounds. The Providence and Boston Frigates are here, with the *Ranger*, a very fine 18 Gun Sloop of War; also a French Ship, with several smaller Vessels. Their other Ships are sunk off the Town, to prevent our Ships getting up the Cowper.¹ The Rebel

¹ *Return of the Ships and Vessels taken and destroyed in the Siege of Charleston.*—The *Bricole*, pierced for sixty, mounting forty-four Guns, twenty-four and eighteen Pounders; her Captain, Officers and Company Prisoners. *Queen of France*, twenty-eight nine Pounders, sunk; her Captain and Company Prisoners.

Officers are to go on Parole to Hendrell's Point.

Lord Cornwallis, with a large Detachment, are marched, we are told, towards Camden, where some Stores lie; with him Governor Martin. They may perhaps penetrate into North Carolina.

Our Army is entire, and in perfect Health, and equal to any Business required on this Continent.

Lord Cornwallis, with Lord Rawdon, proceeded one hundred Miles up the Country towards North Carolina; the Inhabitants of that Province, amounting to several Thousands of effective Men, having requested the General to detach a Part of the

Notre Dame, Brig, sixteen Guns, sunk; Captain and Company Prisoners. *Providence*, thirty-two eighteen and twelve Pounders, taken; Captain and Company Prisoners. *Ranger*, twenty six Pounders, taken; Crew Prisoners.

French Ships, *L'Adventure*, twenty-six nine and six Pounders; Captain and Crew Prisoners. *Polacre*, sixteen six Pounders; Captain and Crew Prisoners.

Some empty Brigs and other small Vessels lying at the Wharves, taken, with four Row Gallies.

Royal Army to their Frontiers, with Assurances of taking an active Part in Conjunction with the British against the Rebels of America.

Colonel Tarleton took so great a Number of exceeding fine Horses, as enabled him to produce 400 as well mounted and well appointed Cavalry as would do him Credit *en Revue* at Wimbleton.

LETTER CONCERNING THE SURRENDER OF
CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 383, May 31, 1780.]

THE following Particulars of the Operations of the Royal Army before Charleston, South Carolina, are extracted from a Letter received by his Majesty's Ship *Iris*, from an Officer of Rank, dated May 14, which was two Days after the Garrison surrendered to General Sir Henry Clinton.

"The *Roebuck*, commanded by Sir Andrew S. Hammond, with Admiral Arbuth-

not's Flag flying, led, and, of Course, received the chief Part of the raking Fire in passing Sullivan's Island. The Ships got so near before the Rebels perceived the Admiral's Intentions, that it was astonishing with what little Injury they passed. Twenty-seven killed and wounded was the whole Loss of the Squadron.

“The Army carried on their Approaches through the Canal, first Abbattis and even to the Foot of their left Work; when every Thing in Preparation for a Storm, and the Ships almost in Motion, the Enemy averted the Blow by a Letter from General Lincoln, acquainting Sir Henry Clinton, that he would accept the Terms he had two Days before rejected.

“The Continental Troops are Prisoners, and the Militia and Inhabitants Prisoners on Parole, and to return to their Homes. The Property of the Town secured to them, but all the Vessels at the Wharves are forfeited. The *Providence*, *Boston*, and *Ranger*, three Continental Frigates, are of

the Number. A French Frigate, called the *Adventure*, and a Number of other Vessels, such as Brigs, Gallies, &c., have fallen with the Town.

“Previous to the taking the Town, Information was received that so many Drafts had been made from Sullivan’s Island, that the Garrison was reduced to 200 Men. The Fort is so perfectly impregnable to Ships, that the Admiral determined to attack it by Storm with the Seamen and Marines. Two hundred Men were landed in the Night on the east End of the Island, who took Possession of an old Redoubt. The same Number were to be conveyed in Boats from Mount Pleasant, under Cover of the Fire of the Ships, when the whole being ready, and the Ships in Motion, the Fort surrendered. The Garrison became Prisoners of War. This Service hastened and brought on the Surrender of the Town four Days after.

“Lord Cornwallis, with the Army, will march To-morrow for Camden, and so on

to the Northward; and from what we learn of the Disposition of the Inhabitants, if the War is prosecuted with Vigour in these Southern Colonies, Rebellion will suffer a severe Shock in the Course of this Summer."

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH-
WARD.

[From the Pennsylvania Gazette, May 31.]

May 12.

"**A**NOTHER Disaster has befallen our Light-horse. Colonel White¹ and Colonel Horry, each at the Head of a Division, had crossed Santee River at different Ferries. The former had proceeded a little Way down the Country, when he met with and captured a Captain and 14 Privates of the Enemy's Horse. He upon this returned to Laneu's [Lanneau's] Ferry, and had actually embarked his Prisoners, when the Enemy ap-

¹ Anthony Walton White.

peared suddenly in Force, recovered them, and obliged Colonel White and his Lieutenant Colonel Washington,¹ to plunge into the River on Horseback, and, through the most imminent Danger, to save themselves from Captivity by swimming. Accounts of our Loss are various. It is generally thought to amount to 20 Men, and about as many Horses.”²

May 15.

“Some of the Enemy’s Frigates have landed Men on North Island, at the Entrance of George Town Channel; but as they immediately proceeded to burn every

¹ Lieut. Col. William Washington, eldest Son of Bailly Washington, of Stafford County, Va. An extended Notice of this Officer is given in Lee’s *Memoir of the War in the Southern Department* (1827), P. 434.

² This Affair occurred on the 6th of May. The British Cavalry who fell upon the Americans and dispersed them, were led by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton. About thirty Americans were killed, wounded, or captured. Major Call and seven others escaped on Horseback through the Enemy’s Lines. Two Officers and five or six Privates swam the River, and the Remainder escaped by concealing themselves in the Swamps.

House upon the Island, the Incurſion was no doubt intended to keep them in the Habit of Miſchief, and not for Poſſeſſion. A Frigate and two Tenders are conſtantly cruizing between the Mouth of this River and Georgetown.”

May 16.

“Laſt Night arrived a Gentleman whoſe Information agrees exactly with that contained in many private Letters received by Individuals of this Place. Fort Moultrie is in the Hands of the Engliſh. It has been twice aſſaulted, and the Aſſailants twice repulſed. Lord Cornwallis then marched againſt it with 1,500 Troops, and the Marines of all their Men-of-War; upon which Lieutenant Col. Scott, having received a Summons, ſurrendered upon Terms. The Garriſon marched out with the Honours of War, and laid down their Arms. The Continental Officers and Militia were ſuffered to go into the Country upon their Paroles, the Continental Pri-
S

vates, about 50 detained. The greater Part of the Regulars in that Garrison had been not long before moved into Town by Col. Pinkney.¹

“The Enemy have, if we may believe Accounts that are well authenticated, made a second Attempt on Charlestown, and have been again repulsed. The Loss on neither Side has been as yet ascertained; but Col. Simmons is the only Officer whom we have Reason to think was killed on ours.”

*Extract of a Letter dated Middletown,
May 23.*

* * * Charlestown was safe the 4th Instant; but since then a bloody Battle has been fought there, but can't get the Particulars.

[*Master Jonathan accepted the Capitulation and Lincolnade of the 12th Ultimo, published by the Printer last Thursday.*]—*Royal Gazette*, June 14.

¹ Charles Cotesworth Pinckney.

ENGLISH INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 386, June 10, 1780.]

Extract of a Letter, dated Camp, Charlestown, May 8th, 1780.

“WE have been carrying on our Approaches from the 1st of April, and found an Obstinacy in the Besieged that was not expected. Fort Moultrie surrendered Yesterday Morning, to Captain Hudson of the Navy, who landed on Sullivan's Island the 4th, with two or three hundred Marines. There were only 126 Prisoners. A Summons was sent at 5 this Morning. They have till 8 to consider. As every Thing is ready for a general Assault, I expect they will follow the Example of *Fort Moultrie*. Our Army is extremely Healthy, have plenty of Victuals and Drink, and in high Spirits. Our Loss, in killed and wounded, during this long Siege, where there has been a great deal of very severe Firing, does not exceed 140 Men, which, considering 1,500 Men are

every Night exposed, is not a great Number.

“10th May. The Garrison have been begging four Hours more, from one Period to another, so as to continue the Cessation to last Evening, 8 O'clock, which Time I fear, they have employed to our Disadvantage. They insisted on having the Property of the whole Province secured to the Inhabitants, and some other Terms for the Militia employed in Town, which the General and Admiral could not grant; and last Night, at Nine, a heavy Fire began on both Sides, which has continued all Night. We know their Provision is bad and very short; they must come to our Terms in a Day or Two, unless Something very extraordinary prevents.

“13th. After losing a few more Men, and about twenty Houses, the Garrison surrendered on the Terms offered on the 8th, viz: to march out with Drums, and pile their Arms in front of our Troops without their Gate. This took place Yesterday.

Two Companies of Grenadiers (British and Hessian) with two Pieces of Cannon, took Possession of the Gate at two O'clock; the First Division (the 7th Grenadiers), with one piece of Ordnance, led the Way, and were followed by General Leslie, with the Heads of Departments, &c., &c. The other Divisions then marched in and the Colours were hoisted on the Walls, a Sight we long wished for. The 7th and 63d marched in soon after, and are to be Part of the Garrison. I congratulate you sincerely on this happy Event, which has greatly weakened the Rebel Force in the Southern District."

We have Authority to add to the Particulars lately printed, of the Prisoners taken by the British Troops, at the Surrender of Charlestown, that there were between *Nine Hundred and One Thousand Seamen*, which were not reckoned in the Account published of the General's Success upon that Service.

When the *Triton* Frigate left Charle-

town, the Returns of the Royal Army, under the Command of General Sir Henry Clinton, amounted to *Thirteen Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-two Men.*

The French King, the boasted great and good Ally of the American Colonies in Rebellion against their Mother Country, has appointed their Commander, Mr. Washington, to be a Lieutenant-General of his Forces and an Admiral of his Marine.

[From Deacon Loudon's New York Packet.]

FISHKILL, June 8, 1780.

“WE learn, by the *Southern Post*, that the Garrison of Charlestown was safe on the 17th of May, notwithstanding Rivington's pompous Gasconade, in a late Hand-bill, in which he announced that it was taken. However, we hear that he, in another Paper, had modestly acknowledged the Mistake.”

Vide, the 7 Rebel Generals and 8,000 Ragy-

muffins taken in Arms, as exhibited under the New York Head, in this Day's Gazette.
—*Royal Gazette, June 17.*

PLANS OF THE ENSUING CAMPAIGN.

[From the Connecticut Journal of June 8, 1780.]

BOSTON, May 15.

“**T**HE Public may rely that the following is a genuine Letter from Colonel Campbell, who was some Time past a Prisoner in this State, and who afterwards commanded the British Troops that first took Post in Georgia. This Letter was found in a Prize lately brought in here, and we give it faithfully to our Readers from the Original.”

LONDON, 15th January, 1780.

My Dear Hugh:

In my last, I informed you that the Defence of Savannah gave great Satisfaction here; and it has had a very good Effect upon the Minds of the People, whose Spirits were down on Account of the

Length of Time which elapsed without any Effort even, to do Good. And though this was in some Measure no more than a gallant Defence, yet it made an Impression almost equal to what a Victory would have done. The Plan which is now understood to be determined upon here for carrying on the War, is to take a certain Number of Posts in America, in such a Way as to command the Trade of the Country, and to have no other Object in America than the maintaining of these Posts, and the ruling of the Trade by our Fleets. The Posts said to be fixed upon, are Halifax, Penobscot, New York, Portsmouth in Virginia, Charlestown, Savannah, and St. Augustine. To accomplish which, we imagine that you are now employed in taking Charlestown, and establishing a Post at Portsmouth. These Objects being accomplished, we understand 12,000 Men are to be detached to the West Indies, which is to be the active Seat of War against the French and Spaniards.

It is evident that unless we can carry on an active and defensive War against them abroad, we never can succeed or do well. Last Campaign we were all defensive, and every Thing went badly with us. I never wish to see such another Campaign. We will be anxious, however, to know what our wise Heads in America will think of this Plan for the American War. To be sure, the more Troops you can spare from thence to drub the common Enemies, the better. Yet I fear the Number mentioned is more than you can give, after putting the Posts mentioned in a proper Condition.

We have had Nothing new of any Moment going on since I wrote you. Indeed, Parliament has been adjourned all the Time, which prevents our furnishing so much as we otherwise do of the State Operations. It is believed by many that there is an Alliance formed between us and Russia; and I am inclined to believe that that either is the Case, or that there is a Treaty in forwardness. They can very well spare us

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twenty Ships of the Line, which would enable us to detach a great Force to the West Indies.

Indeed, it would completely restore us to the Superiority of the Seas. There is nothing settled yet between us and the Dutch, about our Right of searching their Ships. I expect our Court will persist in this Right, and I do not imagine the Dutch will chuse to go to War with us.

Farewell my dear Boy,

I ever am, unalterably yours,

A. CAMPBELL.

Lieut., and Adjutant Hugh Campbell,
2d Battalion, 71st Regiment, Georgia.
[*Royal Gazette*, June 17.]

DOUBTS ABOUT THE FALL OF CHARLESTON.

[From the New Jersey Gazette.]

TRENTON, June 7.

“**M**R. Rivington, in a ‘Gazette Extraordinary,’ dated the 29th Ult., announces the Reduction of Charlestown on the 12th, which he says he publishes by Authority; but as twenty-five Days have since elapsed without an Express having arrived at Philadelphia, confirming the Account, it may be reasonably presumed that it either took Rise from the Surrender of Fort Moultrie, or proceeded alone from the Fertility of the Royal Printer’s Invention.”

Vide the Lincolnade, published last Week by J. Rivington.—Royal Gazette, June 17.

ADDRESS OF LOYALISTS OF CHARLESTON TO
SIR HENRY CLINTON AND VICE ADMIRAL AR-
BUTHNOT.¹

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 389, June 21, 1780.]

THE following Address, signed by the principal and most respectable Inhabitants of Charlestown, South Carolina, was presented previous to the Departure of their Excellencies General Sir HENRY CLINTON, K. B., and Vice Admiral ARBUTHNOT, his Majesty's Commissioners.

¹ Most of the Persons who signed this Address had been in Arms against the British Army, and several of them had been Leaders in the popular Government. These sudden Converts to Royalty became the Instigators of severe Measures against those of their late Associates as preferred to remain in the Character of Prisoners on Parole, and in Turn suffered from their Repentment upon the Evacuation of South Carolina by the British Army just before the Close of the War.

"For their signing Addresses of Congratulation on British Victories, many Apologies were offered. Some alleged in their Behalf, 'the Fear of losing their Estates — of being refused Protection, or of being Objects of Suspicion.' Others had never read them; but they all agreed, 'that the Sentiments contained in these ill-fated Addresses were at no Time the Language of their Hearts.' " — Ramsay's *South Carolina*, i, 467

To their Excellencies Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, General and Commander-in-Chief of all his Majesty's Forces within the Colonies lying on the Atlantic Ocean from Nova Scotia inclusive, and MARIOT ARBUTHNOT, Esquire, Vice Admiral of the Blue, Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, his Majesty's Commissioners, &c., &c., &c.

*The Humble Address of divers Inhabitants
of Charlestown :*

The Inhabitants of Charlestown, by the Articles of Capitulation, are declared Prisoners on Parole; but we, the Underwritten, having every Inducement to return to our Allegiance, and ardently hoping speedily to be readmitted to the Character and Condition of British Subjects, take this Opportunity of tendering to your Excellency our warmest Congratulations on the

Restoration of this Capital and Province to their political Connection with the Crown and Government of Great Britain, an Event which will add Lustre to your Excellencys Characters, and we trust entitle you to the most distinguishing Marks of the Royal Favour.

Although the Right of taking America in Parliament, excited considerable Ferments in the Minds of the People of this Province, yet it may, with a religious Adherence to Truth, be affirmed, that they did not entertain the most distant Thought of dissolving the Union that so happily subsisted between them and their Parent Country, and when in the Progress of that fatal Controversy, the Doctrine of Independency (which originated in the more Northern Colonies), made its Appearance among us, our Natures revolted at the Idea, and we look back with the most painful Regret, on those Convulsions that gave Existence to a Power of subverting a Constitution, for which we always had, and

ever shall retain the most profound Veneration, and substituting in its stead, a rash Democracy, which however carefully digested in Theory, on being reduced into Practice, has exhibited a System of tyrannic Domination, only to be found among the uncivilized Part of Mankind, or in the History of the dark and barbarous Nations of Antiquity.

We sincerely lament, that after the Repeal of their Statutes, which gave Rise to the Troubles in America, the Overtures made by his Majesty's Commissioners from Time to Time, were not regarded by our late Rulers. To this fatal Inattention are to be attributed those Calamities which have involved our Country in a State of Misery and Ruin, from which, however, we trust it will soon emerge, by the Wisdom and Clemency of his Majesty's auspicious Government, and the Influence of prudent Laws, adapted to the Nature of the Evils we labour under, and that the People will be

restored those Privileges, in the Enjoyment whereof their former Felicity consisted.

Animated with these Hopes, we entreat your Excellencies' Interposition in assuring his Majesty that we shall glory in every Occasion of manifesting that Zeal and Affection for his Person and Government with which Gratitude can inspire a free and joyful People.

(Signed)

John Wragg,	John Davis,
William Glinn,	Benj. Baker, Sen.,
John Stopton,	John Fisher,
John Rose,	Charles Atkins,
William Greenwood,	Gideon Dupont, Jun.,
Jacob Valk,	Jer. Savage,
James Cook,	Andrew Reid,
Christopher Fitz Si-	Zeph Kingsby,
mons,	John Collum,
Alex. Oliphant,	John Smith,
Paul Hamilton,	Lewis Dutarque,
Robert Wilson,	James McKiown,
Lonard Atkew,	Wm. Burt,

And. McKenzie,	John Watfon,
Robert Lithgow,	Anthony Montell,
Wm. Wayne,	James Lynch,
Ja. G. Williams,	George Grant,
James Rofs,	Abraham Pearce,
John Moncrief,	John Miot,
John Ward, Taylor,	Frederick Auguftine,
Jock Holmes,	John Webb,
James Megown,	Rob. Williams,
William Davie,	Alex. Macbeth,
James Duming,	John Robertson,
John Sprifd,	John Liber,
William Nervcob,	Hugh Rofe,
John Daniel,	Patrick Bower,
Brian Fofkie,	Thomas Tod,
Emanuel Marfhall,	Thomas Euftrace,
And. Mitchell,	Tho. Winftantly,
Farq. M'Collum,	Cha. Ramadge,
Geo. Adamfon,	William Bower,
Wm. Valentine,	Alexander Walker,
Chrifto. Williman,	John Lyon,
D. Prendergrafs,	Robert Phillip,
Daniel Bell,	Robert Johnfton,
Edward Cure,	David Taylor,

Thomas Timms,	John Latuff,
Tho. Buckle, Sen.,	John Gulfnoez,
Hopkins Price,	John Barfon,
Geo. Denholm,	Ja. Donavan, Jun.
Roger Brown,	Nicholas Boden,
James Strickland,	Ja. M'Kenzie,
Henry Welsh,	Isaac Clarke,
William M'Kimmy,	John Durst,
Michael Hubert,	William Cameron,
David Bruce,	John Ruffel,
John Gray,	John Bell,
Tho. Dawson,	John Hays,
James McKie,	James Guillaudeau,
Charles Bourhomeau,	John Ralph,
John Bury,	Samuel Bower,
Daniel Boyne,	John W. Gibbs,
Peter Lambert,	George Young,
Henry Bookless,	Jos. Milligan,
Wm. Edwards,	Anthony Geaubeau,
Tho. Buckle, Jr.,	Wm. Smith,
Henry Ephram,	James Robertson,
John Hartley,	Richard Dennis,
James Carmichael,	Benjamin Sinker,
Samuel Adams,	John Bartels,

Cha. Shutts,	William Miller,
Alex. Smith,	John Burges,
John M'Call,	Thomas Hutchinson,
John Abercrombie,	Thomas Elfe,
Joseph Jones,	Alexander Harvey,
Henry Branton,	John Pafford,
John Callagan,	Tho. Phepoe,
Archibald Carson,	Samuel Knight,
Thomas Clarry,	Tho. Elliot,
Charles Snitter,	Thomas Hooper,
James Rach,	Robert Lindsey,
Peter Dumont,	Thomas Richardson,
Edward Legge,	Thomas Saunders,
Aaron Locook,	Henry Hardorff,
William Ruffel,	Arch. Brown,
James Hartley,	Thomas Coram,
Wm. Layton,	Andrew Thompson,
Nicholas Smith,	William Farrow,
Andrew Stewart,	William Arisam,
John Hardley,	Tho. Deighton,
Thomas Steward,	Robert Paterfon,
John Parkinson,	John Love,
Hugh Truir,	Alexander Ingles,
Lewis Coffere,	William Mills,

Hugh Kirkham,	James Duncan,
John Johnston,	James Blackburn,
Geo. R. Williams,	Samuel Perry,
William Nisbett,	Mathias Hunkim,
George Cook,	Edm. Petrie,
Peter Procue,	Alex. Johnstone,
Gilbert Chaliner,	James Fagan,
Arch. Downs,	James Bryant,
Jos. Wyatt,	James Courtongue,
James M'Linachus,	John Cuple,
William Jennings,	Rob't Beard,
Patrick McKam,	James Snead,
Stephen Townshend,	Cha. Burnham,
Cha. H. Simmonds,	Rob. McIntosh,
Isaac Leffence,	G. Thomson,
Isaac Marych,	John Wells, Junior,
Allard Belin,	John Wagner,
Henry Welsh,	Michael Quin,
John Gronley,	Walter Rosewell.

[*Charlestown, June 5, 1780.*]

[The Names in the above List are from the Royal Gazette of June 24th, in which the Address was reprinted.]

JOURNAL OF THE INVESTMENT OF CHARLESTON ON THE LAND SIDE.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 389, June 21, 1780.]

THE following Journal contains many Particulars of General Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot's Operations in South Carolina, which have not hitherto been detailed.

CAMP LINING'S PLANTATION, }
Opposite Charlestown, Apr. 2. }

In my Last I informed you that we were to march into the Country. Accordingly the Brigade commanded by General Paterson, consisting of the 71st Regiment, commanded by Major M'Arthur, Light Infantry by Major Graham, dismounted of the Legion by Major Cochrane, American Volunteers by Lieutenant Colonel Ferguson, York Volunteers by Colonel Turnbull, South Carolinians by Colonel Innis, North Carolinians by Colonel Hamilton, and a Company of Dragoons, in Number about fifteen Hundred, marched from Savannah up

the Augusta Road the 5th of March, we thought Augusta was the Object, as the Inhabitants had collected great Quantities of Stores there, and fortified themselves; but after marching forty Miles up the River, we crossed into South Carolina, at a Place called the Two Sisters, and encamped in the Field that General Moultrie was in last May, when our Army was removing from Charlestown. The 13th Colonel Ferguson, with his Volunteers, and Major Cochrane of the Legion, were ordered forward to secure the Passes at Bee Creek, Coosawhatchee, and Tully Finny Bridges, about twenty-six Miles in Front of the Army; this we effected.

Upon our Arrival we heard of two Parties of Rebels, mounted on Horses, in Front of us. The 14th, towards Evening, Colonel Ferguson went in Pursuit of one Party, and Major Cochrane in Pursuit of the other. We got to our Ground at nine O'clock in the Evening, at McPherson's Plantations. The Rebels had just left the

Ground we took up. Major Cochrane, being piloted through Swamps and bye Roads, came towards Morning juſt in Front of us, where he expected he had found the Rebels; we likewiſe waiting for them. At laſt our Picket gave the Alarm, when the Legion ruſhed upon them, and drove them to our Poſt, where we were ready to receive them. Charge, was the Word on both Sides. The unhappy Miſtake was ſoon diſcovered, but not before two Soldiers of ours and one of the Legion were killed, and ſeveral badly wounded on both Sides. Colonel Ferguſon had a Bayonet run through his left Arm. Lieutenant M'Pherſon, of the Legion, wounded in the Hand and Shoulder by a Bayonet. It was melancholy enough to ſee Col. Ferguſon diſabled in both Arms; but thank God he is perfectly recovered again. The 18th, we marched to Saltketcher River. The Rebels had deſtroyed the Bridge, and about eighty, commanded by Major Ladſon, were a Mind to have a little Amuſement by

firing across the River at us. We humored their Motion by fixing a Company of the Legion to return their Fire. Meanwhile the Light Infantry and Remainder of the Legion passed the River below the Bridge, and came upon them in the Rear before they were aware of them, and charged them. One Captain Mills and 6 Privates were killed; four badly wounded, being bayoneted in many Places; and one Prisoner that luckily escaped the Bayonet by screening himself behind Major Wright, who saved his Life. Major Graham of the Light Infantry, and Major Wright of the Georgia Loyalists, both slightly wounded on the Occasion, and two Privates; but not so as to hinder them from marching.

The 21st, Col. Tarleton came up from Beaufort, where he had been to get Horses for his Dragoons, his being lost on the Passage. He joined us at Horse Shoe. From that, we marched to Jacksonburgh, a Village situated on Ponpon River, about thirty Miles distant from Charlestown. On

the 23d, after crossing Ponpon River, Tarleton, with his Dragoons, fell in with a Party of Rebel Militia, Dragoons, at Lieutenant Governor Bee's Plantation. He killed Ten on the Spot, and took four Prisoners.

We arrived at Stono Creek on Wallace's Bridge the 25th, when the Commander in Chief paid us a Visit from James' Island; 26th and 27th, crossed where Wallace's Bridge formerly stood, and Rantole's Bridge, both within a Mile of each other.

This Day, Colonel Hamilton of the North Carolinians, and Doctor Smith of the Hospital, went forward about a Mile to Governor Rutledge's House. It was immediately surrounded by three hundred Light Horse, and they made Prisoners. This was a Trap for the Commander in Chief, and a very good One, they hearing of his Visit on the 26th, and not knowing he had returned.

The 28th, arrived at Ashley Ferry, where we met the British Hessian Grenadiers and Light Infantry. The Fusileers and Yagers

crossed the River early the 29th, and proceeded towards the Rebel Works.

30th, they were reconnoitering ; the Rebel Works kept a constant Fire upon them. The Commander in Chief would not suffer the British to return the Fire. Unluckily, Lord Caithness, Commandant of the 76th Regiment, was badly wounded with a Ball through his Body. One Yager killed and several wounded.

We have just broke Ground upon the Neck, and shall shortly have sixty Pieces of Cannon ready to play upon the Town, none less than twenty-four Pounders, We have two Batteries finished at the Mouth of Wapoo cut, directly opposite the Town. On One, there is mounted six 32 Pounders ; on the Other, two and a Howitzer.

The Rebels are very strongly Fortified, determined to defend their Works. Sullivan's Island is very strong, and so situate as to fire upon our Shipping for a Mile each Way. They are waiting for a fair Wind to come across the Bar. When the Ship-

ping gets up, we shall have them entirely furrounded, as they are already upon three Sides of them by Land.

We have juſt had News from Penfacola. The Spaniards have made an Attack there. A Fleet was ſent from the Havana, but, poor Dogs, they got totally defeated. When making their Way off, a Gale of Wind ſprung up and drove their Shipping aſhore. The moſt of them are loſt with all their Crew.

I have now ſent you all the preſent News, good and bad, juſt as happened. Hope in my Next, to be able to acquaint you of Charleſtown being in our Poſſeſſion.

CHARLESTOWN, May 19, 1780.

My Laſt, I wrote from Lining's Plantation, on Aſhley River. We marched from thence the 12th of April, in Order to ſecure the Paſſes that lead to Town acroſs Cowper and Wando River, to prevent Succours going in, and cut off their Retreat, ſhould they attempt to come out; likewise diſ-

perfe all Parties that were gathering around our Lines, which we effected.

13th : We joined the Britifh Legion at Goofe Creek, fixteen Miles from Town. In Company with them, marched to Monk's Corners, fixteen Miles further, where we furprifed a Party commanded by General Huger, confifting of Colonels Wathington, Polaski and Harvey's Light Horfe. Major Bernie, of Polaskie's was killed, two Lieutenants and fixty Prifoners taken ; thirty Waggons loaded with Provisions intended for the Town, and fixty famous Horfes, belonging to their Light Horfe.¹ Thefe

¹ American Accounts ftate their Lofs as thirty Dragoons and the Baggage of the Corps. Mr. Stedman, a Britifh Hiftorian, makes the following Statement :

“ Forty-two Wagons, one hundred and two Wagon Horfes, and eighty-two Dragoon Horfes, and feveral Officer's Horfes ; a Quantity of Ammunition, Flour, Butter, Clothing, Camp and Horfe Equipage, Harnefs for all the Wagons, all the Officer's Clothing and Baggage, together with five Puncheons of Rum, fix Hogfheads Mulcovado Sugar, four Barrels Indigo, a Quantity of Tea, Coffee, Spices, Nails in Cafks, fome French Cloth, three Barrels of Gunpowder, Swords, &c., found in a Store, which was fet on fire and blown up by the Careleffnefs of a Sen-

were soon converted into British Light Horse. After marching, countermarching and fortifying the different Passes, &c., we arrived at Lamprie's Point, the 13th of April, and took Post where the Rebels intended to secure their Retreat, when they could keep the Town no longer. After putting it in a proper State of Defence, Col. Ferguson, with a Party, marched down and took a small Redoubt at Haddrell's Point, half a Mile from Sullivan's Island.

7th of May, Col. Ferguson obtained

tinel. The Loss of the Americans in Men was Major Bernie, of Pulaski's Legion of Dragoons, and three Captains, one Lieutenant, and two Privates, killed; fifteen Privates, one Captain, and two Lieutenants, taken Prisoners, including the Wounded. Major Bernie was mangled in a most shocking Manner: he had several Wounds, a severe One behind his Ear. This unfortunate Officer lived several Hours, reproaching the Americans for their Conduct on this Occasion; and even in his last Moments cursing the British for their Barbarity, in having refused Quarter after he had surrendered. The Writer of this, who was ordered on the Expedition, afforded every Assistance in his Power, and had the Major put upon a Table in a Public House in the Village, and a Blanket thrown over him. The Major, in his last Moments, was frequently insulted by the Privates of the Legion."

Permission to attack Fort Moultrie, on Sullivan's Island. Upon our March, we received Intelligence that the Fort had surrendered.

I continued my March, led by Curiosity to see this Fort that has done us so much Mischief, and which the Rebels boasted we could never take. It is, indeed, the strongest Fort ever built by Hands. No Labour has been spared to complete it. You can have no Idea of its Strength without being Inside of it; therefore it would be needless for me to describe it. They have moved some of their Cannon to Town since we have invested their Lines. Still their remains thirty-one Cannon mounted, a Number of Shells, a ten Inch Brass Mortar, sixty Casks of Powder, three thousand Cannon Cartridges, forty thousand Musket Cartridges, and a large Quantity of Provisions. It would be impossible to storm it; and none but cowardly Rascals would ever give up so strong a Post.

Fifth of May, Captain Hudson, of the

Navy, summoned the Fort. Lieut. Col. Scott, who commanded, sent out for Answer, "Tol, lol, derol, lol, Fort Moultrie will be defended to the last Extremity."

The Sixth, Capt. Hudson sent Word to Col. Scott he had given him Time enough to consider of it, and made his Proposals. If he did not send an Answer in a Quarter of an Hour, he would storm it, and put every Man to the Sword. At this, Mr. Scott sent out, begging a Cessation of Hostilities; that the Fort would surrender upon the following Terms:

The Officers, Continentals and Militia, to march out with the Honours of War, and be allowed to wear their Side Arms; the Continental Officers to be allowed Paroles, and Militia Officers and Soldiers to be allowed Paroles, to remain at their respective Homes till exchanged. Granted by Captain Hudson. The seventh, they marched out, and Capt. Hudson marched in, took Possession, leveled the thirteen Stripes with the Dust, and the triumphant

English Flag was raised on the Staff. This shocked the Gentry in Town. In the Morning of the eighth, Sir Henry Clinton summoned the Town. General Lincoln desired a Cessation of Arms till eight O'clock ; from eight to twelve, and so on, till Tuesday, four O'clock in the Afternoon, when Sir Henry Clinton receiving a very insolent Request, which was, that the French Officers and Soldiers might not be considered Prisoners, but be allowed to take the Frigates lying in the Harbour, with all their Property, and be allowed a Cartel to go unmolested to France. Sir Henry Clinton replied, *that by their Request, he could not suppose they expected an Answer ;* that the firing should commence at eight O'clock, which it did ; and all Night there was the most tremendous Cannonade ever heard ; Carcasses thrown into the Town, and Shells, with an incessant fire of Musketry. We advanced under Cover of our Fire very rapidly, and erected a Work within their first Abattis.

Wednesday, the tenth, finding we were in earnest, they shewed a Flag. Our firing still continued without taking Notice of it. A Carcase thrown into the Town set it on fire, and burnt several Houses. At eleven O'clock they shewed another Flag which was accepted. They then begged for the Terms that had been offered the last Truce which Sir Henry Clinton granted. Friday, the twelfth, they marched out. General Leslie, at the Head of the Royal Fusileers, marched into Town. The Grenadiers took Possession of the Gates.

The Return of Prisoners, including the Militia, &c., is from 7 to 8,000.

The General has appointed Capt. Nathaniel Philips to be Superintendent of the Revenues and Customs, and Mr. Simpson of the Police.

AMERICAN NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF
CHARLESTON.

BALTIMORE, June 13, 1780.

LIEUTENANT Col. Ternant passed through this Town Yesterday with Dispatches for Congress, which contain the Surrender of Charlestown. It took Place on the 12th of May last. The Siege was conducted by the Enemy with great Vigour, and their third parallel Line carried within a few Yards of our Works. The Garrison were several Days without Provisions before the Capitulation was completed. Too much cannot be said in Praise of the Defence. The Place was held till longer Resistance would have been mere Madness; nor could further Resistance have answered any good Purpose. The Enemy had opened Batteries for 34 Days, during which Time the Garrison sustained a continuous Cannonade, Bombardment and Fire of Musquetry, which was returned on their Part with great

Spirit. We lost in killed and wounded, and capitulated with about 1,800 regular Troops. The Terms of Capitulation are very honourable ; such as the Troops of the greatest Nation need not be ashamed of. The Property of the Citizens are secured. The Militia return Home on Parole. The regular Troops had every military Honour stipulated. The Officers allowed their Horses, Baggage, and Side-arms. But the whole Particulars of this Event, which, though unsuccessful, reflects great Reputation on our Arms, will be given in our next Paper. The Capitulation was closed with the following Letters :

[This Correspondence is given in Brackets on Pages 87 to 115 of this Volume.]

During the Siege of Charleston about 30 American Officers lost their Lives. Their Names will be registered with other Heroes in the Annals of their Country, and be embalmed to all Posterity.

We are assured that the British Army have suffered greatly during the Siege of

Charlestown, their whole Loss being estimated at 2,000. Some perished by the Sword, some fell Victims to Fatigue and Disease, and others judged it prudent to run away.—*New Jersey Journal*, ii, No. lxxi, June 21, 1780.

RETURN OF SIR HENRY CLINTON TO NEW
YORK.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 389, June 21, 1780.]

LAST Saturday Evening the Inhabitants of this City were made supremely Happy by the safe Arrival of his Excellency General

Sir Henry Clinton,

from the Conquest and complete Reduction of the Province of South Carolina; his Excellency having restored Peace and perfect Decorum amongst the Inhabitants of that opulent, populous and very important Colony.

REPORT OF GENERAL LINCOLN TO CONGRESS.

[From the Philadelphia Packet.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1780.

“**L**AST Wednesday Evening, arrived Lieutenant Colonel Ternant, with the following Dispatches from Major General Lincoln to Congress.

“CHARLES-TOWN, May 24, 1780.

“*Sir*: The inclosed Papers will inform Congress of each important Circumstance which has occurred in this Department, since I did myself the Honour to write them, on the 9th Ult., by Mr. Cannon.

“They will hereby observe, that after every Effort and Exertion, made by a Handful of brave Troops, contending with numberless Hardships and Difficulties (to all which they most cheerfully submitted), we were reduced to the sad Necessity of Treating with Sir Henry Clinton, and acceding to the Terms of Capitulation which accompany this Letter.

“I shall not at present go into a Detail of the Matter, as I expect to reach Congress before this; but should I not, Lieutenant Colonel Ternant, who is the Bearer of this Letter, will be able to give a minute State of Things. I must beg leave, therefore, to refer Congress to that Gentleman, and to assure them that his steady Attention to Duty and Zeal for the Service, entitle him to every Respect.

“I have the Honour to be,

“With the highest Regard and Esteem,
“Your Excellency’s most obedient Servant,

“B. LINCOLN.

“P. S. Lieutenant Colonel Ternant will be able to inform Congress what has caused so much Delay in getting off the Dispatches.”

*[Here followed the twenty-four Letters which passed between his Excellency Sir Henry Clinton, Commander in Chief, and Mr. Lincoln, the Rebel General.]*¹

¹ Omitted in *Rivington’s Gazette*.

*Return of the Killed and Wounded during the
Siege.*

Killed—1 Colonel, 1 Aide-de-Camp, 6 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 10 Serjeants, 68 Rank and File, Continentals.

Wounded—1 Major, 2 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 18 Serjeants and 114 Rank and File, Continentals.

The Militia and Sailors being in a different Part of the Town, suffered no Loss.

*Return of the Continental Troops, Prisoners
of War, including the Sick and Wounded.*

Major General Lincoln.¹

Brigadiers: Moultrie, McIntosh, Woodford, Scott, Du Portail, Hogan.

Colonels 9, Lieut. Colonels 14, Majors 15, Captains and Captain Lieutenants 84, Second Lieutenants and Ensigns 32, Non-Commissioned Officers 209, Drums and Fifes 140, Rank and File 1,977.²

¹ General Lincoln was exchanged in the Fall of 1780.

² *It is ever customary with the Rebel Commanders, when they publish Returns of their Killed, Wounded and Prisoners, to sup-*

176 *Siege of Charleston.*

The Number of Deferters from our Army, from the 29th of March to the 12th of May, amounted only to 20.

Published by Order of Congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

EXTRACT FROM THE JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.

JUNE 23, 1780. “ * * * A Letter of the 22d, from Major General Lincoln was read, informing Congress of his Arrival in Philadelphia, and that, stimulated by the double Motive of Regard to the Honour of Congress and his own Reputation, he embraces the earliest Opportunity of requesting that, agreeably to the Resolution of November 28, 1777,¹ an En-

press entirely the Mention of their Militia, who joined to the agreed Return of Mr. Lincoln, encreases the Number of Prisoners taken at Charlestown, to upwards of Seven Thousand.

¹ “ *Resolved*, That whenever any Expedition, which may be undertaken, either by Sea or Land, by Order or at the Expence of the United States, shall fail in the Execution, or whenever any Important Post, Fort or Fortrefs, Garrisoned and Defended at the Expence of the United States, shall be evacuated, or taken

quiry may be immediately made into the Causes of the Loss of Charlestown, which has been announced to Congress, and into his Conduct as principal Officer of that Post when it was given up: whereupon,

“*Resolved*, That the Commander in Chief be directed, as soon as Circumstances shall admit, to cause an Enquiry to be made into the Loss of Charlestown, in South Carolina, and into the Conduct of the said Major General Lincoln, late the Commanding Officer in the Southern Department, and cause the Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry to be laid before Congress.”

by the Enemy, it be an established Rule in Congress, to institute an Enquiry into the Causes of the Failure of such Expedition, or into the Loss of such Post, Fort or Fortrefs, and into the Conduct of the principal Officer or Officers conducting the Expedition so failing, or commanding the Post, Fort or Fortrefs so evacuated or taken by the Enemy; the Enquiry so instituted to be conducted in such Manner as Congress shall deem best adapted for the Investigation of Truth in the respective Cases.”

The above general Rule was adopted in Connection with Inquiries into the Causes of the Evacuation of Fort Mercer, and the Failure of an Expedition against Rhode Island.

PROCLAMATIONS OF SIR HENRY CLINTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 389, June 21, 1780.]

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BY Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, General of his Majesty's Forces, and Mariot Arbuthnot, Esquire, Vice Admiral of the Blue, his Majesty's Commissioners to restore Peace and good Government in the several Colonies in Rebellion in North America.

PROCLAMATION.

His Majesty having been pleased, by his Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, to appoint us to be his Commissioners to restore the Blessings of Peace and Liberty to the several Colonies in Rebellion in America, we do hereby make Public his most gracious Intentions, and, in Obedience to his Commands, DO DECLARE, to such of his deluded Subjects

as have been perverted from their Duty by the factious Arts of self-interested and ambitious Men, that they will still be received with Mercy and Forgiveness, if they immediately return to their Allegiance, and a due Observance of those Laws and that Government which they formerly boasted was their best Birthright and noblest Inheritance; and upon a due Experience of the Sincerity of their Professions, a full and free Pardon will be granted for the treasonable Offences which they have hitherto committed, in such Manner and Form as his Majesty's Commission doth direct.

Nevertheless, it is only to those who, convinced of their Errors, are firmly resolved to return, and support the Government under which they were formerly so happy and free, that these gracious Offers are once more renewed; and therefore those Persons are excepted who, notwithstanding their present hopeful Situation, and regardless of the accumulating Pressure of the Miseries of

the People, which their infatuated Conduct must contribute to increase, are nevertheless still so hardened in their Guilt as to endeavour to keep alive the Flame of Rebellion in this Province, which will otherwise soon be reinstated in its former Prosperity, Security and Peace.

Nor can we at Present resolve to extend the Royal Clemency to those who are polluted with the Blood of their Fellow Citizens, most wantonly and inhumanly shed under the mock Forms of Justice, because they refused Submission to an Usurpation which they abhorred, and would not oppose that Government with which they deemed themselves inseparably connected. And in Order to give Quiet and Content to the Minds of his Majesty's faithful and well affected Subjects, WE do again assure them that they shall have effectual Countenance, Protection and Support; and as soon as the Situation of the Province will admit, the Inhabitants will be reinstated in the Possession of all those Rights and Immu-

Siege of Charleston. 181

nities which they heretofore enjoyed under a free British Government, exempt from Taxation, except by their own Legislature. And we do hereby call upon all his Majesty's faithful Subjects to be aiding with their Endeavours, in Order that a Measure so conducive to their own Happiness, and the Welfare and Prosperity of the Province, may be the more speedily and easily attained.

Given under our Hands and Seals at Charlestown, the first Day of June, in the twentieth Year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty.

HENRY CLINTON,

MARIOT ARBUTHNOT.

By their Excellency's Command,
James Simpson, Secretary.

BY his Excellency Sir HENRY CLINTON, K. B., General and Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces in the several Provinces in America, on the Atlantic from Nova Scotia to West Florida inclusive.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, after the Arrival of his Majesty's Forces under my Command, in this Province in February last, Numbers of Persons voluntarily surrendered themselves, or were made Prisoners by his Majesty's Forces, and were afterwards dismissed upon their respective Paroles. And whereas, since the Surrender of Charlestown, and the Defeats and Dispersion of the Rebel Forces, it is become unnecessary that such Paroles should be any longer observed; and it is fit and proper that all Persons should take an active Part in settling and securing

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his Majesty's Government, and delivering the Country from the Anarchy, which for some Time past hath prevailed. I do therefore issue this my Proclamation, to declare that all the Inhabitants of this Province who are now Prisoners upon Parole, and were not in a military Line, those who were in Charlestown and Fort Moultrie at the Times of their Capitulation and Surrender, or were then in actual Confinement excepted, that from and after the twentieth of June Instant, they are freed and exempted from all such Paroles, and may hold themselves as restored to all the Rights and Duties belonging to Citizens and Inhabitants. And all Persons under the Descriptions above mentioned, who shall afterwards neglect to return to his Allegiance and to his Majesty's Government, will be considered as Enemies and Rebels to the same, and treated accordingly.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Charlestown, the third Day of June, Anno Domini One Thousand Seven Hundred and

184 *Siege of Charleston.*

Eighty, and in the twentieth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

H. CLINTON.

By his Excellency's Commands,
Peter Ruffel, Assist. Secretary.

REMARKS CONCERNING THE FALL OF
CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 390, June 24, 1780.]

THE Siege of the City of Lisle, in 1708, lasted seventy-one Days, and cost Great Britain and the Allies eight thousand brave Soldiers.

The Siege of Quebec, in 1759, cost our Nation (including the Check received at Montmorency Falls), about 1,300 Veterans; and the Operations lasted 49 Days.

The Siege of *Charlestown* and the Conquest of the Rebellion in South Carolina cost their Excellencies, General Sir Henry Clinton and Vice Admiral Arbuthnot, no more than 76 Officers and Privates killed, and 189 wounded; add to which that of the Royal

Navy, 14 Seamen killed, and 15 wounded. The Siege lasted forty-two Days, and all the Operations were conducted with that Harmony and Ardour which ever distinguished the most consummate Captains in ancient and modern History.

Last Thursday a French Polacre was sent in here by one of his Majesty's Ships.

"His Majesty's Birth Day was celebrated at Charlestown with all the Demonstrations of Joy. * * * The Colours were displayed upon the Ships, and various Forts; the Chimes began at six O'clock in the Morning to play 'GOD SAVE THE KING,' and continued (the Time of Divine Service excepted) all Day. At one, P. M., a royal Salute was fired from the Ships and Batteries, and in the Evening numerous Companies assembled to drink his Majesty's Health, Success to the British Arms, long Life and never fading Laurels to General Sir Henry Clinton, and Admiral Arbuthnot, &c., &c.

"Nothing could equal the Hatred that

substits between the Carolinians and the northern Rebels. The former now find that they have been abominably cozened by the Latter, who were in Practice of coming to Charlestown with their Vessels in Balast, and lading them with Indigo, Tobacco, and Rice, for their Paper Dollars, which have been so long of very little Value, but are now of no Value; so that the Character of a D—l, or a New England Rebel, is equally contemptable in Carolina.”

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLESTON,

Dated May 31.

“**Y**OU will observe by the Orders issued by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and ordered to be printed, the Specimen which the brave Colonel Tarleton has given us of his Abilities; but permit me to add, that a great Quantity of Plate, Stores and valuable Merchandize which had been sent from this

Town during the Siege, and deposited about Camden, has fallen into the Hands of our brave and victorious Army. This last Account is given by the Rebels, who speak very feelingly upon the Occasion. It will not, however, be in the Power of the Rebels to collect such another Body of Men for Diffecion in Carolina. The Country People come in from all Parts, even those who have been the most violent, and the greatest Consequence among the Rebels, have now abjured the Congress. A Militia to serve any six Months in the ensuing twelve is raising, and will, I am persuaded, amount to 2,000 Men, tolerably acquainted with the Use of Arms, and superior to the Troops which the Rebels can bring against them. Between two and three thousand Men have come in from the Country, sworn Allegiance, got Certificates, and returned. In Fact, the whole Province, since the Affair above Camden, may be said to be at the King's Peace. North Carolina must fall of Course. It is said that a large

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Body of the Inhabitants of that Colony are now in *Arms* in Behalf of Government. Every Thing now has the finest Prospect. Our Markets for some Days past have been amply supplied with fresh Provisions, at about four Pence per Pound. The Works made by our Army in their Approaches to the Town are demolished, and the Trenches filled up, so that if Monsieur chuses to pay us a Visit, he will find such a Reception as he did at Savannah."

NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

[From the New Jersey Journal, June 21.]

"**W**E are assured that the British Army suffered greatly during the Siege of Charlestown; their whole Loss being estimated at 2,000. Some fell by the Sword, some were Victims to Fatigue and Disease, and others judged it prudent to run away."

"The preceding Paragraph lays the Printer under a Necessity of republishing a genuine

Return of the Killed and Wounded of the Royal Army of Charlestown, viz.:

*“Total British, German and Provincial.—
2 Ensigns, 1 Serjeant, 73 Rank and File
killed; 1 Captain, 7 Lieutenants, 2 Serjeants,
179 Rank and File wounded.*

*“In all the Rebel Accounts of this Siege,
much Misrepresentation and shabby Cunning
are visible. The Fallacy of the misstated Re-
turn of Killed, Wounded and Prisoners of
their own Rascallions is preparing, and shall
be pointed out in a short Time. They know
the British Troops never ran: never run—
unless in Pursuit of a fugitive Enemy. Their
Leader, General Lee (the best Soldier that ever
commanded them), rebuked some of his Men
who had exclaimed, the British Grenadiers
were running away at Freehold. Says this
General, ‘tis false, the British Grenadiers
never run away.’”*

* * * “On Sunday last [June 16,
1780], two Deferters came out of Eliza-
bethtown, who report that a Fleet had
arrived from the Southward with Part of

that Army, and that the Enemy were fortifying at the Point."

LETTER OF SIR HENRY CLINTON TO LORD
GERMAIN.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 391, June 28, 1780.]

ON Sunday, arrived the *Speedwell* Pacquet, Capt. Spargo, from Falmouth, which Port he left on the 16th Ult., and brings the following Intelligence.

[From the London Gazette]

WHITEHALL, April 26, 1780.

Extract of a Letter from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germain, dated Head Quarters, James Island, South Carolina, March 9, 1780, Received by the swift Packet Nichols, from New York.

"My last Dispatch, No. 83, will have informed your Lordship, that the Admiral and I only wanted positive Information

concerning Count D'Estaing's Fleet, to put to Sea. Intelligence of their having quitted the Coast, arrived late in December, and the Troops having been some Time embarked, the Admiral was enabled to Sail the 26th.

“I will trouble your Lordship with no other Particulars of a very tedious Voyage, in uncommon bad Weather, than to mention: that in our Losses of Transports, the Lives of the Crews have been saved; that only one Ship is missing, having on board a Detachment of Hessians, and supposed to have borne away for the West Indies; but that we have to regret the total Loss of an Ordnance Ship, which foundered at Sea, and of much the greater Part of the Horses brought for Cavalry or other Purposes.

“It was judged best to proceed by second Navigation, from Tybee to North Edisto, and from thence to pass to John's and next to James Island. By a Bridge over Wap-

poo Cut, we have from this last, gained the Banks of Ashley River.

“My Intention is, to pass to the Neck of Charlestown, as soon as possible. The Enemy, I find, have collected their whole Force to that Place. This is said not to exceed 5,000 Men at Present, but Reinforcements are daily expected. In the mean Time, as the Rebels have made the Defence of Charlestown their principal Object, I have determined on my Part, to assemble in greater Strength before it; and with this View, have called immediately to this Army, a Corps I had left in Georgia. They will pass the Savannah River, and join me by Land.

“The Force afloat at Charlestown, is four Rebel and one French Frigate, with an old Gun Ship, and some Brigs and Gallies.

“Although our long Voyage, and unavoidable Delays since, have given the Rebels Time to fortify Charlestown towards

the Land, a Labour their Number of Negroes has greatly facilitated, yet, confiding in the Merit of the Troops I have the Honour to command, in the great Assistance I have from Earl Cornwallis, and the further Co-operation of the Navy, I entertain great Hopes of Success.

“I cannot close my Letter without expressing how much I am obliged hitherto to Admiral Arbuthnot, for the Assistance given me through Capt. Elphinstone, who as yet has been chiefly employed in the naval Transactions immediately relative to the Army. This Gentleman’s unremitted Attention to us, from his so ably and successfully conducting the Transports into North Edisto, to this Hour, with the great Benefit I have derived from his Knowledge of the inland Navigation of this Part of the Coast, merit my warmest Thanks.

“P. S. Since the above, a Reinforcement is arrived in Charlestown, said to consist of 2,000 Men, from the Northern Army.”

RECRUITING THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14, 1780.

* * * “**S**EVERAL Gentlemen, who have laid Wagers whether Charlestown is taken or not, have agreed to pay in their Winnings, let it be on which Side it may, to the Coffee House Subscriptions, now on Foot for raising, by voluntary Donations, a Fund of Hand Money to be given in Bounties for recruiting the Pennsylvania Line up to its full Complement of Men. The Boasts of the Day are, ‘Spirited Measures, a brisk Campaign, and Conquest. The Whigs will, and Tories *fball*.’ ” — *New Jersey Journal*, ii, No. lxxi, June 21, 1780.

ON THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From Rivington’s Royal Gazette, No. 391, June 28, 1780.]

AS his Worm eaten Volumes old Time fumbled o’er,
To view the great Actions which happened of yore,
With a Sigh then he said, “What, has Britain no Friend?

Are her long Race of Heroes now come to an End?"
When Infant, a Blaft on her Trumpet Fame blew,
Which fo long has been filent the Sound he scarce knew.
Full confefled to his Sight, then the Goddefs appear'd,
And half out of Breath cry'd, "The News have you heard?
"Father *Time*, I've one HERO to add to your Store;
"Brave CLINTON has conquered: Rebellion's no more!"
Well pleas'd, in his Annals, *Time* wrote down the Name,
Made the Record authentic, and gave it to FAME.

NEWS OF THE FALL OF CHARLESTON BY THE
IRIS QUESTIONED.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 392, July 1, 1780.]

THE following Paragraphs are copied
from the Independent Chronicle,
dated Boston, June 8, 1780.

"The Britons are known to out do all
the World in fabricating political News
that can only answer the Purpose of a Day.
RIVINGTON, publisher of a New York
Paper, has proved himself an Adept thro'
the Course of the War in this Kind of
Manufacture. The following Account of
the taking of Charlestown (for the Truth


of which there is not a single Name, either of Officer or Private to vouch), rests upon the Authority of this notable Intelligencer.

“There are too many Improbabilities in the Account itself to be particularly mentioned, but which the discerning Reader will easily discover. Besides which, there are several Letters in Town, from the best Authority, assuring us that official Accounts have been received at Congress, and at Head-Quarters, that Charlestown was safe on the 10th of May; two Days after RIVINGTON tells us Fort Moultrie surrendered to a Handful of Men. These Accounts add, that our brave General and his Forces were in Health and the best Spirits, and determined to defend the Place to the last Extremity. But we think it proper that our Readers should judge for themselves and hear RIVINGTON tell his own Story, brought, as he says, by the Iris, to New York, tho’ there is good Ground to believe that the Iris did not come from Charlestown from other Circumstances be-

fides her not bringing a single official Paper.”

[*After this Paragraph, the dubious Nathan Willis, inserted in his Chronicle, the Particulars as published in J. RIVINGTON'S Gazette, and to refute the whole, adds the following Paragraph:*]

“The Post that arrived last Evening informs that two Gentlemen from Long Island brought positive Accounts that all was well at Charlestown on the 18th of May.”

 *To verify the Assertions questioned by this incredulous Bostonian, our Printer quotes the Dispatches published at Philadelphia by Congress, announcing the Surrender of Charlestown, with 7 or 8,000 Land and Sea Forces, the Continental Navy, and other Shipping in the Harbour, all the neighbouring Fortifications, including the boasted Fort Moultrie, with the Cannon, Ordnance and other Stores, to an immense Amount; * * * and for the Reality of his Majesty's Ship Iris, having first brought us these most glad Tidings from the*

Place of Conquest, an Unbeliever may be effectually convinced by applying on board the Iris Frigate.

This Repetition is inserted by Way of convincing the Infidels without our Lines, that the Town is Taken, and their Army LINCOLNADED.

SURRENDER OF THE CONTINENTAL TROOPS.

[From the New Jersey Gazette, June 23.]

“**W**E are sorry to inform our Readers that the Garrison of Charleston, consisting of 2,571, *Continental Troops*, including Officers of every Rank, surrendered Prisoners of War on the 12th Ult.; but the Particulars coming late to Hand, and being very lengthy, are deferred till our next.”

EXTRACT OF A LETTER, DATED

BERMUDA, June 20, 1780.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 395, July 12, 1780.]

“LET me now congratulate you on the glorious Success of his Majesty's Arms in the Reduction of Charlestown and the Province of South Carolina. This good News was brought hither by Captains Ord of the *Virginia*, and the Gambier of the *Raleigh*, on the 17th Instant. We are informed that Lord Cornwallis, with 4,000 Troops, was proceeding into North Carolina, meeting with no Opposition, and make no Doubt of that Province being now in our Possession. The Hillborough Packet, from Jamaica to London, was taken by a little Fleet from Baltimore to Eustatia; and on the 29th of May was retaken by the Hamond Privateer, Capt. Graham, off the Capes of Virginia, and brought in here.”

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL LINCOLN, COMMODORE
WHIPPLE, AND OTHER OFFICERS.

[From the New Jersey Journal, July 5.]

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

“**L**AST Thursday the Ship *Friendship*, Capt. Coldstream, a Cartel from Charlestown, arrived at Chester with General Lincoln and his Suite, who came to Town last Night. In the same Vessel were Commodore Whipple of Rhode Island, and all the subaltern marine Officers belonging to the Fleet taken there.”—*Royal Gazette*, July 12.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CHARLESTOWN.

July 2, 1780.

“**W**E are all very quiet there. These Provinces are entirely in the King's Peace. Not a Rebel dare show his Nose. The Communication between Charlestown and Savannah is as open as in Time of Peace; not a single

military Post upon the Road. Lord Cornwallis is at Charlestown."

INTELLIGENCE FROM CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 396, July 15, 1780.]

LAST Night, a Ship arrived from Charlestown (South Carolina), and we have now received Letters, of which the following are a few Extracts.

Extract of a Letter from Charlestown.

"Since the 12th of May last, Rebellion has disappeared in this Province. Tarleton gave her the last Blow as she fled over the Banks of Lynch's Creek. From that Time there has been a Tranquility that amazes me. People of all Classes travel singly and in all Directions, unarmed and unmolested. The Communication with Savannah is uninterrupted; our Markets are well supplied and cheap. Many of the Prisoners have been sent away from hence, but a Man in high Office amongst them has so far forgot

his Integrity as meanly to break his Parole, and fly like a Villain. The Name of this Man is Pendleton. Your Friend, Colonel Turnbull, is very well at Camden."

ARRIVAL OF LORD CORNWALLIS AT CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 397, July 19, 1780.]

LAST Friday Evening, arrived the Ship *Minerva*, Capt. Spears, in eleven Days from Charleston, by whom we have received the following, viz :

CHARLESTOWN, June 26.

Yesterday, his Excellency Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis, with his Suite, came to Town, for the first Time since its Reduction. The principal Officers and Gentlemen of every Department of the Royal Army, waited upon his Lordship with their warmest Congratulations upon the Occasion. The Bells were rung with great Glee, and an inexpressible Joy was diffused in every loyal Countenance.

LIST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS, PRISONERS AT
CHARLESTON.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 415, Sept. 20, 1780.]

THE following is a correct List of
the Conspirators and Incendiaries,
sent on board the *Lord Sandwich*,
on the 28th of August :¹

Christopher Gadsden,	William Hazel Gibbs.
[Lieut. Gov.]	Edward McCr[e]ady.
Thomas Ferguson.	David Ramsay.
Anthony Toomer.	John Todd.

¹ Dr. Ramsay, the Historian of South Carolina, who was himself of this Number, gives a List which differs from the above in the Manner we have indicated by the Additions in Brackets. The Names and Letters in *Italic*, are *not* found in his List, while the Names of John Edwards and Thomas Hall are given by him, but omitted above.

According to this Author, these Citizens were taken up early on the Morning of the 27th, by armed Parties and brought to the Exchange. From thence they were conveyed by the *Sandwich* to St. Augustine, where, upon renewing their Paroles, they were allowed the Liberty of the Town, but were treated with Indignities unsuitable to their former Rank and Condition. Mr. Gadsden expressed his repentment at this Treatment, by refusing a second Parole, and bore with great Fortitude a close Imprisonment in the Castle at that Place for forty-two Weeks.

Alexander Moultrie.	George Flagg.
Jacob Read.	<i>Peter Fayssoux.</i>
Richard Hutson.	Josiah Smith.
Edward Blake.	<i>John [Joseph] Parker</i>

After their Arrest at Charleston, Guards were placed in their Houses, private Papers were examined, and Reports damaging to their Characters were circulated. From the Time of their Removal, "St. Augustine" was threatened to Others, and on the 15th of November, the following named Citizens were also shipped to that Place: Joseph Bee, Richard Beresford, John Berwick, Daniel Bordeaux, Benjamin Cudworth, Henry Crouch, John Splatt Cripps, Edward Darrell, Daniel Dessauflure, George A. Hall, Thomas Grimbail, Noble Wimberly Jones, William Lee, William Logan, Arthur Middleton, Christopher Peters, Benjamin Postell, Samuel Proileau, Philip Smith, Benjamin Walker, James Wakefield, Edward Weyman and Morton Wilkinfon. Besides these Citizens, most of whom were entitled to the Benefits of the Capitulation of Charleston, General Rutherford and Colonel Ifaacs, who had been taken at Camden in August, 1780, were also shipped to St. Augustine. They remained until a general Exchange of Prisoners took Place in the Southern Department in June, 1781, when they were released and delivered at Philadelphia.

The Private Soldiers captured at Charleston, were crowded into Prison Ships and other loathesome Quarters, where more than Eight Hundred, or nearly One-third died, within the thirteen Months of their Captivity. The Continental Officers were confined to Haddrell's Point and Vicinity, where, remote from Friends and without Money, they were reduced to the greatest



David Humphreys

Edward Rutledge.	John Sanfum.
Isaac Holmes.	John Ernest Poyas.
Richard Lushington.	John Budd.
Peter Timothy.	John Loveday.
Hugh Rutledge.	Thomas Singleton.
Thomas Savage.	Edward North.
Tho's Heyward [Jr.]	John <i>Nieffville</i> ,
<i>Thomas Grimbail,</i>	[<i>Neufville.</i>]
<i>Major of Artillery.</i>	William Masfey.
<i>Richard</i> [Robert]	John Mo[u]att.
Cochran.	William Johnston.

Straits. Many had been bred in Affluence, but were compelled to do the most menial Offices, yet could scarcely procure the plainest Necessaries of Life. "These Hardships were not alleviated by those Civilities from their Conquerors, which among modern refined Nations have abated the Horrors of War. They were debarred the Liberty of Fishing for their Support, though their great Leisure and many Wants made it an Object, not only as an Amusement, but as a Mean of supplying their Necessities.

"After bearing all these Evils with great Fortitude, they were informed, in the Month of March, 1781, by Lieut. Col. Balfour, that by positive Orders from Earl Cornwallis, he was to send them to some One of the West India Islands. Preparations were made for the Execution of the Mandate; but a general Exchange of Prisoners, in the Southern Department, took Place in a few Weeks, which released the Prisoners of both Sides from Captivity."—*Ramfay's South Carolina*, i, 462.

James [Hamden]	William Livingston.
Thompson.	William Hall.
— <i>Thomas.</i>	[Rev. John] Lewis.

NEWS OF THE SURRENDER OF CHARLESTON
IN IRELAND AND FRANCE.

[Royal Gazette, No. 418, Sept. 30, 1780.]

LONDON, July 1.

JULY 3. The Accounts from Dublin of the Manner in which the News of the Reduction of Charles Town was received, much dampened the Hearts of our American Patriots; and least the World might read the Joy of the People with Pleasure, our *modern Newswriters* have added to the Recital of the Illuminations by the People, and the Feu de Joie by the Volunteers, that they *wept in their Hearts whilst they rejoiced in Appearance.*

The Americans are now unusually hated throughout Ireland, as they are despised by every loyal Subject in Great Britain. Indeed, their Day of Glory is over, and the

flaming Sun of Rebellion, which shone so light, is nearly set forever.

* * * * *

Extract from a Letter from Paris, June 22.

“Our Politicians are at Present in great Consternation. They had not a Doubt but that the Siege would be raised at Charlestown, that General Clinton would be killed, and that the English Army would retire into Savannah. Every Circumstance seemed to assure them of Success in America; and they amused themselves with the most agreeable Expectations. But alas! the pleasing Illusion vanished entirely upon the Appearance of the London Gazette Extraordinary. The News of General Clinton’s Success in taking of Charlestown was a Clap of Thunder to them, which has struck them to such a Degree as almost to tempt them to believe that the British Ministry take a Pleasure in playing upon them.”

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS FROM CHARLESTON
IN ENGLAND.

[From Rivington's Royal Gazette, No. 419, Oct. 4, 1780.]

Further Advices from England.

* * * * *

“**T**HE Abettors of the American Rebellion in this Metropolis are, as the Vulgar term, *exceedingly down in the Mouth*. Indeed, their Hopes of turning out the present Ministry are now finally Fled; they see the Continental Fire they kindled nearly extinguished; the Rebellion they fomented just expiring; and in the Re-establishment of a general Tranquility, they perceive their national Odium must be fixed. With Horror at their own Conduct, Dispair in its Consequences, and not a Glean of Expectancy to cheer them, they will return to the Country this Summer, and for the Peace of Europe; and the Happiness of Great Britain, it is hoped they will there, in a total Retirement from

Politics, make some Atonement for the Mischief they have created.

“His Majesty was out on Horseback, attended by the Prince of Wales and the Bishop of Oznaburgh, when Lord Lincoln arrived at Buckingham-house with his private Dispatches, who waited for them at the front Door till their Arrival, where they first learnt the agreeable Intelligence of Sir Henry Clinton’s Conquest.

“Sir Henry Clinton’s Conquest of Charlestown, and of Course the whole Province of South Carolina, is a decisive Stroke that must bring the Rebellion to a speedy Conclusion. This will prove the most unwelcome Intelligence to the Court of France that they have received since the Commencement of the present unnatural War.

“Immediately on the Receipt of Yesterday’s important News, the whole Line, consisting of 4,000 Men, was drawn out in the Front of their Encampment in Hyde Park, and fired a *Feu de Joie*, accompanied by a triple Discharge of the Artillery.

The Encampment of Foot Guards observed the same Ceremony about half an Hour, at the Front of their Tents in St. James' Park, after a Discharge of twenty-one Field-pieces, planted at the Head of the Canal, opposite the Horse Guards. After the firing ceased at Hyde Park, General Rainsford rode along the Line, and gave the Officers Joy on the Occasion, which was returned by three heart-felt Huzzas from each Corps under Arms!

“Never was national Joy so universal, as that expressed Yesterday on the public Announcement of the Surrender of Charlestown. The Republicans and Patriots are always excepted in these public Rejoicings; for they, as usual, mourned the Event in Sackcloth and Ashes, and for this pious Reason, because, ‘Success serves only to procrastinate the War.’

“The Report spread so universally Yesterday of Sir George Rodney being killed in a second Engagement with Mons. Guichen's Squadron, took its Rise from an

Article in that fame authentic Gazette of Bruffels, which fo often in the Courfe of the laft Month repulſed Sir Henry Clinton and his gallant Army before Charleſtown.”

FINIS.



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